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OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR, 1882.

COMPRISING

THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY,

AND OF THE

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NOTE.

The Schedule of Premiums for A. D. 1883, being of more immediate interest to the members of the Society, the Committee on Publication would have given it precedence. But concession had to be made to the professional judgment of the printer, who insisted that the actual priority of 1882 ought not to be lightly set aside.

Care has been taken in the binding, so that those who wish may separate the Reports from the Schedule.

E. W. L.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

WORCESTER COUNTY
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
A. D. 1882.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Anno Domini 1842, the Worcester County Horticultural Society received and accepted its Act of Incorporation from the Great and General Court. The *Charter* was conferred upon the townsmen and gownmen of Worcester. The mechanic and yeoman co-operated in a generous rivalry; and the community at large, with rare perception of its opportunity, afforded an essential support.

"A charge to keep, I have;"

warble the melodious hirelings of the Sects. Forty years have elapsed and a *Trust* survives; without other wage for its faithful performance than the consciousness that you have discharged a duty, voluntarily assumed, and gratuitously rendered. A generation has passed away; but few of our early founders and benefactors remaining, to be cheered by our grateful recognition of their disinterested and invaluable services to the cause of Horticulture; and I am privileged to salute you here, today, not as devotees of this or that creed; not as affiliated with the partisan divisions of the hour; not as middle-men or Grangers; nor even as Sovereigns of Industry or Slaves of the Lamp;—but proudly, if simply, as Members of

The Worcester County Horticultural Society!

While England was fairly revelling in a climate like that of the fabled Atlantis, we, upon this side of the ocean, struggled to

maintain heart, with the wind blowing a gale and the mercury indicating 19° below zero. All through the Perfidious Isle,—an exception in six or eight years,—the temperature was that of an unbroken spring; the face of Nature was wreathed in continual smiles; and vegetation, like fruition, progressed without perceptible check. Yet British orchards have failed to yield of their increase; and Autumnal Fruits are an utter disappointment.

Here,—the cold was so intense that the trunks of cherry-trees were riven apart, as in the historical winter of A. D. 1860-61; and the tough canes of the Grape, when not split open, were killed even with the ground. Not a Peach was placed upon our tables, A. D. 1882, originated or grown in Worcester County. Still the fatality was by no means so complete, or irremediable throughout this city and county, as it was twelve years ago. The crop of Pears has been fair, at least, since the setting in of Fall rains: and Apples, such as they may prove, are likely to be in supply sufficient to satiate the foreign market, and destroy the good name of American Fruit; justly estimating the abuses to which that name will be made subservient.

Under such directly opposite conditions, wherein man has been powerless for direction or control, what becomes of the theories that were, heretofore, adequate to account, indiscriminately, for dearth or plenty! In England,—a dream of Arcadia, with scarcely an apple for the Nymphs and Satyrs! In Massachusetts,—blizzards from the North Pole, following closely upon a frost of such severity, and therefore so premature, as to challenge the oldest memory; and thereafter an intense and protracted drought. Yet all crowned by an Orchard Harvest, if not so excessive as usual, in the even year; at worst, large enough; and which it would be better for both orchard and owner were it smaller still.

Hopes have been cherished, that the demand upon the trees would be so much reduced as to re-inforce them in their effort to bear, in 1883. Instances are frequent, in which some special cause has prevented, or blighted, fecundity in the even year; to be succeeded during the next and odd twelvemonth, by a profusion of bloom and fruit. That we are therefrom authorized to deduce a rule, is not so clear; although the hopes, above

mentioned, may be warranted. The Fruit crop of 1883, will be of interest, as well because of its intrinsic value, as from the light, however dim, which may be reflected upon a matter now veiled in dense obscurity. The gain would be incalculable, could we but discover some method of equalizing the harvests; diffusing or dispersing them, so to speak, that all might be years of plenty and not as at present, the alternative of glut or destitution.

Throughout such a season were your Weekly Exhibitions continued, without interruption; until their recent termination at the close of the official year. It would be idle to deny, were it worth the while, that they have been somewhat unfavorably affected by the abnormal weather. The extreme frosts, borne upon piercing winds; and the lack of snow, when most required for a protection; were fatal to many flourishing plantations of Strawberries, whereof a great many were wholly winter-killed. To those who may urge that reliance should not be placed in snow, for any such safeguard; the reply is apt that, when artificial covering is employed, the super-position of a heavy snow is sure to smother. Either method of precaution may be wise; the chances will have to be taken, whichever is selected. What plants did survive, aided by propitious and timely rains, were healthy and prolific. Drought supervened to cut short the yield that, commencing late, would otherwise have been unusually protracted.

To that cause was due the almost total failure of the Raspberry. Many varieties, solicited in your schedule, were not shown at all: some, possibly, because going out of cultivation with or without reason; but the most from the arid fact that their berries had dried upon the canes. Of Brinckle's Orange, that never before failed the writer, he was unable to gather a pint in all the summer. From Hornét and Northumberland, he got a scant quarter of their ordinary crop. Other and more extensive cultivators were scarcely more fortunate: serious losses being thus occasioned to those who might reasonably anticipate a fair return from their investment and labor.

The display of Currants, upon our tables, was unusually fine. But it began and ended there. As the fruit was forming, rains

were almost continuous; rendering the application of Hellebore useless, if not impracticable. The necessary consequence being that the currant-worm *(Abraxis grossulariata)*, had abundant opportunity to put in his noxious work. Why people will not take some slight pains to grow the Currant, and they need be but slight; why, in consideration of the facility with which it may be produced, and its fecundity under only careless and ordinary cultivation, every family with a rod or two of ground does not devote each inch of space to this, the healthiest of all fruits for children that matures in the very season when their vitality is most seriously attacked; is a puzzle keener than that of the "Mother" who would provide a gymnasium for her over-schooled girls, instead of reducing their hours of attendance upon school! Of Currants,—notably the Versaillaise, there was an ample supply for their especial customers, of the most extreme size and acidity, upon the boards of one or two prominent hucksters. Your Secretary has no hesitation in asserting that Currants can be grown, at a profit, for five cents per quart. Of course that is not meant as a denial of the pleasure experienced upon the receipt of a shilling instead. But the actual and earnest contention is, that the Versaillaise,—preferably the Red Dutch, can be grown and marketed at a price that shall leave no excuse for the summer complaint in the families of the poorest; and which shall at the same time that it bestows the consciousness of a kindly action, tickle agreeably the pocket nerve.

When your Secretary first explored Apricot street in search of the Blackberries which our associate (who so rarely sees the silver lining to a cloud), grows in such abundance; the heat was oppressive; the dust suffocating; and the tantalizing drops that were precipitated, in slow distillation, from the threatening clouds all around the horizon,—a delusion and snare. At that date, there was no discouragement: the injunction was to expect the Snyder in a week and the Wachusett in its own good time. The Snyder and Wachusett both came, in excellent condition, upon their appointed days. What the hill-side, or a clean, strong, virgin soil upon a sunny slope, may have done to invigorate, or secure, is a problem that the writer cannot solve with the facts at his command. He feels well assured, however, that the crop

held out better than the market price; and that the early sale to the horticulturist was more encouraging than the later sacrifice to the huckster.

The problem of a Public Market, in a City as large as Worcester has now become, is not of the easiest settlement. It has at least two sides; while, to many, it presents itself—polygonal. Yet its advantages are more evident to the writer, with each recurring year. And he doubts not, were one established in some capacious and central location, that the producers and consumers of Worcester County might find a common ground, whereon to meet and traffic to their mutual benefit.

The Summer season has not been propitious for the growth and maturation of fruit. How then shall we be able to add anything to the sum of existing knowledge concerning such varieties as are newer, or but lately introduced to your notice. Our veteran associate, Mr. Joseph C. Lovell, of West Boylston; who has kept up with the times more tenaciously than most of us; does not feel that he can deduce trustworthy conclusions after such unwonted climatic experience. He exhibited perhaps a dozen of the recently developed varieties of Pears at the New England Agricultural Fair:* but then the skies had been as brass, and the earth was heated like an oven. Savor, size, or succulence,—there could be none; none at least that would afford a satisfactory test of quality and its probable permanence.

The Francis Dana; and the Student, understood to be one of the Dana Seedlings, cultivated at the Agricultural College in Amherst; were also shown at that Fair by Mr. O. B. Hadwen; so much of whose attention and time are spared to the diffusion of thoroughly accredited, or accepted knowledge, at the various Agricultural Institutes. Your Secretary was subsequently favored with specimens of both those varieties. The Francis Dana filled a vacuum more juvenile than that for which it was intended; but of the Student he can frankly say that it appears to be of good promise. And so little, if not more, he feels can be expected, hereafter, from the College itself. Its degrees will be grades,—thoroughbreds or not!

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*Even their novelty scarcely elicited more than a casual glance from the overworked Committee. E. W. L.

The *Ansault** was exhibited by Mr. Lovell, in his collection at the N. E. Fair, shrunken in size by the drought and quite small. Subsequently, at the date assigned in our schedule, it was shown by the writer: its size and form being then fully developed. While those who tested its quality on the 12th of October ult.; and the epicures of local pomology were of the number; are not prepared to endorse the very strong, almost immoderate, praise by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry; they will own that they were very agreeably impressed with its general character, finding its flesh juicy, melting, and tempting to a second bite. A continued, general, and thorough trial of this new variety is advised, for those who are not content with such as September already yields; tested as they have been by long and approved experience.

Earle's Bergamot was fruited, in different exposures throughout this City, during the past year. Our Librarian boasts of some very fine specimens, maturing later but he thinks superior to those exhibited by Vice-President Parker, in September ult., and which so deservedly received your first premium. Those select specimens were sent to Charles Downing; of whose request for scions you are elsewhere advised, and whose original impression of the character of this new local variety you will doubtless be pleased to learn. Trace the pen of the ready writer!

"Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 3d, 1882

Henry L. Parker, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Your kind letter, and also the box of Earle's Bergamot Pears, were received in due time, and would have been answered at once; but I waited for the pears to ripen.

They are of fair size, handsome, and of very good quality; highly vinous and rich, but a little astringent. It appears to be disposed to rot at the core and soon decays after it is ripe.

Please accept my cordial thanks for the Pears, which I was pleased to get and which were the first I had seen.

Very Respectfully,

Charles Downing."

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*The name by which it was introduced among Nurserymen, was—*Bonne du Puits d'Ansault.* Messrs. E. & B. have wisely accepted the suggestion looking to brevity, that was advised in his Report, A. D. 1880, by E. W. L.

In answer to a note from your Secretary, Mr. Vellette P. Townsend; to whom we are indebted for the preservation of the novel variety from extinction; responds as follows:—

"QUINSIGAMOND, MASS., Oct. 18, 1882.

Dear Sir:

I have never noticed Earle's Bergamot *rotting at the core*, unless they have been kept some time after they had become mellow; when I think such has been the case.

Yours Truly,

V. P. TOWNSEND.

To Edward W. Lincoln, Esq., Secretary."

The merits appreciated by our learned and Honorary Associate, are all that have been claimed for Earle's Bergamot, in Worcester. Many varieties, of long standing, possess fewer. The astringency noticed may well be deemed inseparable from its half-parentage through the Autumn Bergamot;—the Fondante d'Automne standing sponsor for other traits that may be found to require correction or guidance. Should it continually rot at the core, as Mr Downing seems to apprehend, it would be a serious fault. We have, however, to put up with that defect in other and longer known varieties,—not therefore discarded; and the reasons for patience, in this case, may turn out sufficient. Mr. Downing observes that it "*decays soon after it is ripe.*" It occurs to your Secretary that this is a matter wherein prevention should be tried. Eat them as soon as they are ripe, and suffer the stomach to settle with posterity.

More seriously, however,—of how many Autumnal Pears can it be stated with truth, that they will not rot at the core! Certainly not of the *Citron des Carmes; (Madeleine);* the *Beurré Giffard*; or that superb ornament and crown of the opening Autumn,—*Clapp's Favorite.* Were the case otherwise, all the laws of Nature would be contradicted, whereby it is provided that speedy decay shall supervene upon maturity, to remove simultaneously the offence and its cause. There are things, not pomological solely, which it is impossible and would be undesirable to keep through hot weather. It is simple common sense, regarded calmly, and with as much thought as you would bestow

upon the fit of a new pair of boots, or the bias in a first party dress.

There can no longer be a reasonable doubt that, in this County at least, the *Grape* is to be surely depended on for a crop. After such a twelvemonth as we have just experienced, little remains in the nature of climatic changes, or extremes, to astonish or work ill. The complaint of our most extensive viticulturists is rather of loss by the Rose-Bug; whose ravages are alike sharply felt along Olean Street or upon the hill-sides of West Boylston. Would that iron-clad insect but "invite his soul to loaf" in some vast wilderness; could some practicable mode of effecting his destruction only be devised; it would be the most unmixed blessing that could be bestowed upon Horticulturists everywhere. But it is almost ludicrous to attempt hand-picking: while, to all external applications, they have a hide as callous as that of a hack politician. What may be considered as settled, however, is, that Grapes will ripen out-doors, in three years out of four, if allowed a half-chance; exacting, at that, less trouble and time for their cultivation than any other fruit that can be named. It is of interest, as it may be useful, to record the fact that the Rogers vine, belonging to your Secretary, heretofore mentioned as covering a Pear-tree, survived the terrible exposure of the last Winter wholly unharmed; when others, comparatively sheltered, were split open by the frost, or killed down to their roots. May it not be that the canes of the Grape, if suffered to vibrate with the winds, will continue as unaffected by the cold as the limbs of the tree to which its tendrils are attached?

Is the list of Grapes, virtually recommended by this Society because placed in its Premium-Schedule; meagre enough at best; creditable to an organization pronounced by Marshall P. Wilder only not the first in the Union? *Brighton*, *Concord*, *Delaware*, *Duchess*, *Lady*, *Moore*, *Prentiss*, *Pocklington*, *Worden!* and, by way of benediction for the congregation as it separates, "*three clusters of any variety*,"—not excepting those bunches from Eschol. Many that are new and untried; some which do not improve upon acquaintance; of the entire list but one—the Delaware,—to which the first rank can be accorded, for a

fecundity almost excessive, a quite general adaptation to our climate, and a quality that is unexcelled. What recognition is bestowed upon the Diana! a native of Massachusetts, of which the old Commonwealth has every reason to be proud? Why should our countenance be averted from the Rogers Hybrids,—almost universal favorites; preferred by every one for his individual consumption; and capable of being grown with no more difficulty than attends the common mob, which possess not even a vulgar fraction of their merits. Is the oidium your dread and objection? Meet, and conquer it! so long as Wall Street does not corner all the sulphur in this world! Let it never be said, with truth, that there could be no place in your schedule; because there was no appreciation by the Society! for the Agawam, or Lindley; the Massassoit, Merrimac, or Wilder. They have won their own way, so far, by reason of intrinsic merit; in despite of early prejudice, later sneers, the contempt of pseudo-science, and interested opposition. Our members,—such as can perceive and acknowledge excellence (and who will take his name from that roll?), grow some, or all, of those Rogers Hybrids, for the solid enjoyment to be derived from them when they mature. As that is as much as can be anticipated or gained, from other fruits;—why should this fine class of Grapes alone be damned with the faintest praise; or dismissed with a shrug of cold shoulder!

Floriculture was the greatest sufferer from the character of the season. It has been a source of constant wonder, each week, as our stands and vases presented such a richly furnished appearance, whence all the flowers could be derived? How there could be such continued profusion, when it seemed as if there ought to be absolute dearth! May your *Secretary* venture the explanation that it can all be accounted for by the love for flowers implanted in our nature; which will not suffer itself to be daunted by obstacles; and conquers difficulties interposed to the growth of the plants that we cherish, so long as those difficulties are not insuperable.

October 5th, A. D. 1881, the cold suddenly became so intense as to destroy utterly, root and branch, all out-door plants. Such an experience was as novel as it was sad: no memory retaining

the faintest trace of a similar universal and complete havoc. At this time of writing, a month later in the current year, many gardens are gay with brilliant foliage; *Geraniums* and *Zinnias* vieing with each other which shall present the brightest display, while huge clumps of the *Hydrangea paniculata* outshine them both. In proportion to our discouragement, a twelvemonth since, has been our subsequent good cheer. Regretting heartily all the individual losses caused by that unparalleled fatality, let us profit by its warning;—so to conduct our operations, keeping them well in hand, as to expose ourselves to the minimum of misfortune, should the worst to which we are liable actually befall us. With such and so much prevision, we should not have but ourselves to blame; the humblest pie that can be eaten!

The system of Weekly Exhibitions, whether of Flower or Fruit, appears to be universally accepted in our Society; and commends itself, the more it is understood, to thoughtful Horticulturists everywhere. A week is not too long to anticipate or predict maturity; should acceleration or delay of some especial exhibit become necessary. A fierce storm or an untimely frost may occur on a Friday—*dies infausta!* and seven days thereafter you will have met and compared notes upon the cause and extent of the common calamity. Whatsoever is good you may know in season: if a week must elapse before a conviction of evil is brought home to you, delay cannot be deemed an unmitigated curse. At those Weekly Exhibitions, you behold flowers and fruits in their freshness and prime. Some day, the "science and practice" of Horticulture will demand that selected varieties of flowers and fruit shall be exhibited for as many weeks in succession as possible, to determine when each fruit matures; how long it continues unimpaired; and what may be its entire duration, without fading or decay. And a fortunate solution of that problem would be worth more to Horticulture, and humanity (if the latter has any claim to consideration), than awards of a hundred dollars to this or that monotonous sequence of stands of Cut Flowers; wherein beauty, form, and fragrance, are alike confused and lost.

Annual Exhibitions, so-called; whereby is intended the aggre-

gation and conglomeration of every thing floriferous or pomological that Noah, were he now afloat, would make a part of his cargo—"for keeps"; are obsolete so far as this Society is concerned. Their size oppresses; their conduct is "too previous"; their results unprofitable otherwise, when not impecunious. What true Horticulturist would willingly behold their like again!

The Floral Display, at the New England Agricultural Fair, while the drought was at its worst, was unexpectedly good. Our own members contributed to a visible and great extent, as has been their invariable custom in past years. There were superior exhibits, also, from some who, although members of our Society, have hitherto refrained from gracing our tables, declining to subject themselves to that criticism somewhat too keen, which breathes through the atmosphere of our Hall,—not always in zephyrs! All such should bear in mind that the storm purifies, if it disturbs, and that stagnation is but the sure precursor of death.

A very fine display of *Gladiolus*, from the Vicks of Rochester, N. Y.; the death of whose father is such a recent and sore loss to Horticulture; merits particular notice. There were excellent specimens of the approved varieties; whose names are not recited here, because it would be repeating the catalogue of all that has been found choicest, and best-deserving cultivation. In addition, were *Bryant*, *Brunette*, *Edwin Booth*, *Henry Clay*, *Holmes*, *Innocence*, *Longfellow*, and *Rainbow;* all which are recent introductions from that celebrated establishment; and of which it is not too much to assert that they are worthy of their origin.

Then, again the proper season for Exhibitions! Grant that a Knox stallion may be in trim to show his paces, or proportions, during early September; it does not follow, even if the parallels of latitude run a pretty even course, that colts from the Vermont Morgan can respond to the judicial bell in a dozen false starts. Haying may be finished in Connecticut, or Massachusetts; when they would be grinding scythes among the pines, or drilling for ensilage, if such furtive allusion is permissible. And so with Fruit and Vegetables. New England may be of limited area, if contrasted with other territorial sections of the Republic. Yet her acres must be measured by degrees, whether of latitude or

longitude: while, for diversity of production, letting alone its excellence for the present, she is not obliged to usurp her position—*primus inter pares.* And still, because of that very diversity, there can scarcely be unity. What is the meat of one man may be the poison of another. *Hale's Early* might come up from Connecticut, as it has in former years; and, with the *Cooledge* and *Foster* in its company, challenge successful rivalry. But, from three States, at least, there could be no response, in Nature; while such as Art might supply would not be tolerated by honest yeomen. On the other hand, at a later date,—the farmsteads of New Hampshire and Maine might fairly revel in the golden glory of a superb harvest. But, at the same time, the Gardens and Orchards, perchance the tillage, along the lower Connecticut and Thames; the Blackstone, and the Charles; would be rolled "together as a scroll," "the leaf falling off from the vine, and the falling fig from the fig-tree." Here the Astrachan and Bartlett were long since out of date; sweet corn, the Lima-Bean, and Tomato, might barely linger; and a clump of Salvia, or a scattering Aster, endure, to attest the wealth of the floriage that once enriched the landscape. To the Northward,—all those genera and species would be in their prime, of exceeding abundance and in pre-eminent quality.

Nevertheless the times and seasons: seed-time and harvest; are nowhere inexorably adapted to each other by Nature: nor can the wit of man fit them to one and the same inevitable groove. Parallels, whether of latitude or longitude, are not simply, nor wholly, metes and bounds for a theoretical space. They actually define limitations, or at least conditions of climate within which Ceres, however inconsolable, must circumscribe her wanderings.

So far as concerns the interests of Horticulture, within the County of Worcester, this Society might be satisfied to let well enough alone. We could continue, as at present, inviting displays of Garden and Orchard products, each successive week, thereby promoting rivalry and developing absolute quality. But if, upon special occasions, other Exhibitions are to be held, under indifferent and somewhat alien auspices; prompted more by a greed for gain than by the nobler motive of advancing local

floriculture and pomology; may it not be worth considering, at least, if our entire duty is discharged by inaction? Whether, in short, our efforts should not be directed in aid of, and in co-operation with, those who would lay broad and deep the foundations of a MASSACHUSETTS TERRÆCULTURAL SOCIETY! to comprehend everything as suitable for its Annual Exhibitions that shall appear to enhance the comfort or afford the sustenance of man.

"Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto."

Terræcultural in name! since room, nor occasion, should be left for cavil that Agriculture, or Horticulture, were not specifically mentioned. No dignity could be compromised by submission to such a primacy; nor would the susceptibilities of existing societies be wounded; consulted as they should be about matters of organization and detail. Massachusetts has never possessed a State Agricultural Society, although deriving great benefit from the existence of a vigilant and well-endowed voluntary association. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society might perhaps, at first thought, object to surrender its Annual Autumnal Exhibitions; although the saving from their relinquishment; partially attended, and inadequately supported as they are; would enable it to extend still wider its usefulness in other fields. Our own Society, having long since found that the game was not worth the candle, is already free to concur in any well-advised and judicious plan to develop and stimulate the cultivation of the earth, to the uttermost perfection whereof it may be found capable.

Much that precedes goes upon the assumption that Worcester will be found the most suitable location for Annual Exhibitions by the proposed Society. But yet, one change would be inevitable. The present Agricultural Park is thoroughly equipped with the necessary sheds for animals; and its area was just proved sufficiently capacious for all the absolute requirements of similar occasions. Yet trials of speed between horses of approved, or anticipated merit, have a conceded fascination; and it is a rule with all successful purveyors for public amusement, or recreation, to get the best. But the best cannot be got to peril life and limb around the sharp curves of a half-mile course. The Society of the Future therefore, whether of Worcester County only, or of the whole State, should betake itself to the Peat Meadow, so-called;

constructing a mile track which would insure speed from its very nature; and arranging its sheds around the gravel upland, now drained naturally; of abundant area, and of sufficiently easy access. To such grounds all would be irresistibly drawn who would go anywhere. Upon such a track, the owners of Maud S. and St. Julien, might be tempted to trust their winged coursers; and no one can doubt, were that trust shown, how strong would prove the attraction. The false start and the scrub-race, gather in, even now, a surprising lot of shekels, under the present feeble dispensation. Let all things become new! and what shall hinder the saints of the latter evangel from raking in the pool?

What the Rink has become, with the recent extensive alterations of the building, and the radical development of the adjacent grounds, is plainly manifest, as it has been widely noticed and acknowledged. Ample room; features of attraction for the multitude, manifold, and various enough for every taste; accessible from all quarters: and of facile egress for the individual or a crowd; it leaves little to be desired in the matter of accommodation and convenience. An Industrial Exhibit could be devised, of artistic and mechanical models; such as Worcester could furnish alone; but in which she should be proud to compete with her thrifty sisters throughout the Commonwealth. The acute genius and cunning hand of Massachusetts might be relied upon to fill up every foot of space.

But what would become of *Flora* and *Pomona?* Our own Hall will welcome them, as is fitting; and herein shall they find hospitality and congenial rest. There should be no separate charge for admission; the aim of the Horticulturist being the perfection of species and the instruction of a people. Inferior specimens being excluded, where quality should be established as the test; room would be in plenty for the displays of average years. And there is no danger of the standard being held too high: rather is the peril ever imminent, from good-natured officials, of tolerating the entry of that which is obviously and essentially defective, in the easy-going assurance that the judges will discern its imperfections.

Were such a Society founded, I think that I do not risk much in pledging your cordial and earnest co operation, whether indi-

vidually, or as an organized association. In these latter days, as of yore, it is not always sufficient to spread the tables and issue invitations to the feast. You must now, also, go out into the highways and lanes and compel them to come in! There are thousands in this very City:—how many more throughout the County and State! whose knowledge and appreciation of Flowers and Fruits is restricted to the very primer of Horticulture; and who, in the tendency townward of every population, bid fair to grow up in total ignorance of the most primitive agriculture and its commonest fauna. The Annual Holiday holds out a bright promise to all such, at the close of a year of monotonous toil. Its charms may be perhaps of the earth,—earthy: but we are not all angels, nor would it pay to masquerade in celestial tulle. As the poet describes his actual Woman.—

"A creature not too bright, or good
For human nature's daily food,"

so those who purvey wisely for mortal cravings, and wants, will take heed to supply amusement and relaxation. As it were, injecting instruction insidiously, and in manner and measure as it can best be borne. "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy!" Nor is Jonathan an exception. Swings and flying-horses; electric lights and novel fireworks; may be but lures, it is true. Yet they are harmless, only as such; and become downright useful, when they induce the heedless, or ignorant, to bestow so much as a casual glance upon objects of greater merit and of intrinsic excellence.

In the issue of the "*Gardeners' Chronicle*" (London) for Nov. 26, A. D. 1881; referring to those who "are largely planting fruit-trees at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, and of well-stocked nurserymen" (*) a "Victim to Pomona" complains bitterly that they may read "with all the profit they will ever get" his account of last Saturday's (19th) sales in Covent Garden:

			£	s.	d.
7	*Bushels*	Josephine (?) pears	1	7	6
9	"	Glout Morceau "	2	0	6
½	"	late (Gansel's) ("Bergamot"?)	0	3	0
5	"	Glout Morceau (small)	0	10	0
4	"	*Strikes* Knight's Monarch	0	7	0
		Apples.			
1½	Bushels	Ribston Pippin	0	10	0

* "Can such things be"? E. W. L.

He adds that "the sales were not made on commission, nor by auction; but, with long endurance, at his own stand." He "threw away another bushel for every one sold;—for Pears perish rapidly this year."* To "*encourage vegetable growers*," he would say that beautiful cauliflowers are at eight (8) for 6d.

"When the price of fruit was at its best, and I was comparatively young and sanguine, one of our leading nurserymen observed to me:—'Ah, sir! it pays a long way better to grow the trees than the fruit, even when you can get it.' Twenty-five years have I now been a fruit-grower, and in one season only has the produce paid the wages,—let alone manure, repairs, interest on capital." &c., &c.

Have none of you ever heard; may I just hint? uttered, similar complaints? Was that querulous discontent warranted by the actual facts? Towards the close of A. D. 1881, the *American Agriculturist* stated that "there had been a great decline in the price (of Apples) according to their latest advices. Boston Baldwins sold in Liverpool, on the last day of November, at 9s. to 14s., the demand being light, and the fruit arriving in poor condition. At those prices there can be little profit to any one." Commenting upon this, "*The Garden*" (London) replies that "there must have been misinformation. Newtowns have lately been bringing as much as 55s. a barrel, and Baldwins have recently brought as much as 25s. in Liverpool. False and rotten Newtowns have fetched the price they deserved. The quality is poor this year, though there must be a few fair specimens to bring such prices."

Quality! quality! quality! There, in one word, you have the whole secret. Insist upon it, to create confidence: and insist upon it all the more, to retain that trust when it has been bestowed! A foreign demand, once firmly established, will react upon the home market. Not that it is desirable to put the price out of reach of any class of our own people; to whom Fruit should be, what it is far from being now, an article of customary daily diet. But skilful cultivation and conscientious selection can make each specimen worth two cents; and any one

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*Opinions, as to that, upon this side of the Ocean, were widely divergent at that time. E. W. L.

who has ever filled a barrel with Apples can easily compute for himself whence comes that return of 25 shillings sterling. The Orchard should be, and can be made, the most valuable property of the New England farmstead. A property wherefrom a larger and surer profit may be derived, at the least expense of labor and trouble. But this will not be achieved, by going about various business throughout eleven months of the year; expecting to gather a perfect crop, without other toil than that of picking, in the harvest moon. The trees must be tended with vigilance, and generously nurtured; for at one and the same time, they are exhausting the soil and themselves. Above all,—must Insects be fought with relentless purpose. Men set out an Orchard and then consider their work done. They do not anticipate such easy returns when planting corn or potatoes; but cultivate continually, and without grudging the labor, until the field can be laid by, securely. Not until the Orchard is allowed its proper rank; as a means of supplying sustenance, and a chief bread-winner; will the harvest become what it can surely be made. It is true enough that success cannot always be compelled; no matter what may have been the preliminary diligence and precaution. But it is still more certain that Fortune will not intrude upon those who avoid her, or evince indifference to her favors. The desire to possess and enjoy fine specimens is not limited to those who frequent our Exhibitions. Their multitude is as great as the love of fruit is general. And, while not all can buy choice Apples, or Pears; it is beyond dispute, so rapidly has the common taste been educated by this and kindred Societies, that there will soon be no demand at all for fruit that is evidently inferior.

But yet it is common rumor that our lanes and country roads are even now ravaged by what may well be termed Orchard-Scavengers. It is currently reported that buyers are scouring the outlying towns of this County, contracting for any and every thing; indifferent whether it may or not be mature; and reckless of future consequences so long as a present market is in immediate prospect. The veteran pomologists who hear me, know that a nice barrel of Apples cannot be packed in this, the year of abundance, without extreme precaution. You have heard

what return for unscrupulous ventures may be expected, in the statement of "*The Garden*" that "false and rotten Newtowns fetched the price they deserved." The Liverpool and London markets are not peculiar as to that. New York dumps her decaying Strawberries and Peaches into the docks. Worcester lets them severely alone; or charitably supplies them as food for the occasional suckers that evade the dams a-down the Blackstone. In scarcely any trade, so sharply as that in fruit, is it as thoroughly determined that "honesty is the best policy." It is the duty of the members of this Society to advance,—not degrade, Horticulture. It is, as well, their interest; whether they have fruit or flowers to put upon the market, or would become purchasers of either; to frown upon chicanery, expose fraud, and denounce deliberate imposture. This Horticultural Society represents the Pomology of a County that accepts no secondary position, flunkeyism to the contrary, notwithstanding. Here,—were leading varieties originated, that have found wide recognition; and here, if we are true to Nature and our own manhood, will they never lack a complete development or be permitted to degenerate.

In this connection, I make no apology for introducing a letter from our learned associate, Charles Downing, whose every word should be treasured as the apples of the Hesperides:

"Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1882.

Edward W. Lincoln, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for a copy of the Transactions of the Worcester County Horticultural Society for 1881, in which I have been much interested; and I like the departure from the old plan.*

The Hubbardston Nonesuch, to my taste, is the perfection of an apple, containing just sufficient sugar and acid for a first-class eating apple, and also for cooking without sugar. Yet some who are accustomed to condiments, and high-seasoned food, would not think so. The tree is a good grower, good bearer, and the fruit generally fair and handsome. I believe it would make a profitable apple to ship, but think it should be gathered a few days earlier than for home use, or before fully ripe, or the usual time. They should be shipped as soon

*Weekly, instead of large Annual Exhibitions, often without other merit than size. E. W. L.

as they can be got ready and the weather is cool enough. When the English people know its worth it will be in great demand.*

If they could grow this apple in Maine, in as good perfection as we do, it would be a valuable shipping apple to them, because they could ship them a month or so later than you could.

If you have the following varieties, I will be much obliged if you will send me three or four cuttings of each, by mail, viz:— Sterling; Sutton Beauty; Leicester Sweet; Worcester Spy; and Earle's Bergamot Pear.

* * * * * * * *

Very Respectfully,

CHARLES DOWNING."

I know that you will accept my assurance that the request for scions of some of our highly valued local fruits met with a faithful response. They are now sure to be closely watched and subjected to an assiduous scrutiny and test which will go far to determine their general merits.

A radical change was initiated, during the past Horticultural Year, by a re-construction of your *Committees of Award.* "In the multitude of councillors will be found safety!" is the monotone of the parrots who put their mouths in the dust, as they fall down in Tremont street and adore! an *imago*,— "whose feet are of miry clay." "*Ex uno disce omnes!*" exhorts your *Secretary*, recalling the prophets of all time and beholding the disciples, as they "consider the lilies of the field" at the bidding of their Solitary Teacher.

A single expert was designated in each division, whether of Floriculture or Pomology; whose decisions must, necessarily, be unanimous, and were designed to be final. If exception has been taken to their judgment, in any case, it can only be explained by the incompetency of the judges; or because competitors, in their first disappointment, took an appeal to themselves from the authorized decision. This Society has exhausted every known and approved method of apportioning rewards of merit, saving only the cold and bloodless test by a scale of points. It has never yet tried the experiment of allowing each contributor to appraise the comparative rank of his own articles. So long as

*This emphatic commendation of the Hubbardston Nonesuch was doubtless inspired by the suggestion of that Apple in the Report of the Secretary for A. D. 1881, as one that would seem most suitable and desirable for export.

E. W. L.

tastes differ; while humanity continues to be fallible; until selfishness ceases to influence mortal motives and actions; we must do the best that is within our power; "with charity for all, with malice towards none."

There has appeared lately, after much preliminary flourish, a new version of the Christian Bible, wherein great things are ascribed to the power of Love! Your *Secretary* has no reason to go back upon Cupid, or Venus; nor will he now take their names in vain. But to those who are not continually asking,—"Show us some new thing!"—and can rest satisfied with the faith as it was revealed to the Saints, it is known that

"Charity suffereth long and is kind; Charity envieth not: * * doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;
Beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

Behold Ideal Horticulture, at its Weekly Exhibitions, as portrayed in plenary inspiration!

In all the races of this world some must lead. Call it one man's luck, or another's misfortune, if you will; it is nevertheless as certain as fate that, where there is an appointed goal, but one can attain it, while his rivals must be left behind. And, in an honorable struggle, it implies nothing discreditable if we achieve only the second place. In any event, we have done our best. He who surpasses us has done no more, although his best happens to excel ours. Can we not emulate the Spartan mother who made this noble reply to those who would poison her mind with "envy, hatred, and malice," because another had been preferred to her son;—"Shall I not rejoice that Sparta has worthier citizens!" Her son had not fallen in her estimation, but! how infinitely rich was the City that had found his superior!

There are some, who abstain from contributing to our Exhibitions because of the ill-nature whose unchecked display is but too painfully manifest. We need the hearty aid and co-operation of all, to "advance the science and promote the practice of Horticulture." We should invite recruits, and cheer on new beginners.

"There is a Reaper, whose name is Death."

His annual harvest has been garnered. It comprehends the loss of your best and wisest. Shall their places remain for ever vacant? The response must come from this audience, and more especially from the community at large. Our ranks have been depleted rapidly during the later years; and, if we would not allow this time-honored and almost historic Society to sink into senility and decrepitude, the ambition of youth must be awakened;—manhood and womanhood alike being challenged to an unselfish emulation. Men placed themselves in training for years, in ancient times and in heathen countries, to obtain a wreath of laurel or a crown of parsley. The victor was hailed with enthusiasm, and all joined in according the due meed of praise to his pre-eminence. Has human nature degenerated; or is Christianity gone to seed; in this Nineteenth Century? "Tempora mutantur:" shall the rest of the proverb justify itself! Hitherto an Apple has been called—*Maiden's Blush.* Shall a future Committee on Nomenclature be constrained to review that appellation and, selecting one more pertinent and adhesive, decide that, after all, it was but a synonym for the old Female Cheek!

Among our other misfortunes, this season, we have been largely exempt from the plague of *Blight.* In an admitted deficiency of crop, it was something not to lose the very Orchard. The cause, or nature, of Blight, as generally recognized, still continues a profound mystery. There are theorists, in plenty; just as you might have found a score eager and quick to explain why cylinder-heads blew off; or the walking-beam came to an equipoise; during late "Republican" caucuses!

Nothing more definite is known concerning it than in the time of Dr. Lindley, whose character was once summed up thus tersely:—"No one ever united exacter knowledge with better power of conveying it in simple, lucid English." And that patriarch of modern scientific and practical Horticulture, among English-speaking races, openly confessed his ignorance:—

"Blight? A blight is a sun-stroke, or a frost-bite; a plague of insects, or of fungi; a paralysis of the roots, a gust of bad air: it is wetness, it is dryness; it is heat, it is cold; it is plethora, it is starvation; in short, it is any thing that disfigures or destroys foliage."

May I not add, to that concise epitome,—and saps life!

The *Glout Morceau* has almost passed into oblivion. The *Belle Lucrative* perhaps can yet be found in an occasional garden. The *Beurré Superfin* filled two or three plates at our Exhibition of Sept. 28th ult. It may still be impossible to define the precise nature of Blight,—evil as it is, and evil only. But, at the worst, we can profit by the instructions of accredited Revelation, wherein it is declared that

"A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

"Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire."

Almost Nineteen Centuries have passed away; Evolution is dominant, and Ensilage rank; Rivers and Harbors are at flood-tide,—the vision of Senator Benton being curiously realized, wherein a stream of "the Hard, Sir!" stems and surmounts the current of the Mississippi; the land of the Pyramids is foreclosed by English Bond-Holders, and Royal Mummies are in the market; but the question still is,—how much more do you know, in the premises, than was presented in the gospel of the original reporter; and the only one known, or ever likely, to be sainted—Matthew?

Our Hall has been shrewdly and profitably managed, when not required for our exclusive use; and great credit is due to the *Janitor* for the revenue that it has been made to yield, and the good condition in which it is left. But there are repairs that cannot be deferred longer; which cannot help being expensive; yet which, made cheaply to avoid outlay, were better not done at all. A new floor is absolutely indispensable, if we would retain those old friends, who have hitherto adhered to us; or attract others who have not yet learned that, all else being equal, there is an incomparable advantage in having to surmount but a single flight of stairs. We cannot afford to let our Hall depreciate. Competition is so keen, now-a-days, that a very slight superiority, or prospect of trifling gain, suffice to decide the election. The *Grange* never comes near us,—Terræculturists as we are, alike: since it can hire cheaper of an Insurance Company. And still

Insurance Companies would think it strange indeed, were Grangers and Horticulturists to refuse their policies because of their unseemly position as Middlemen !—letting Halls for hire. Latterly if a half-dozen men associate themselves for any purpose, it matters not what ;—their first act is to engage a Hall, by underletting which they calculate, and generally contrive, to hold themselves harmless. They pay no tax as a Society : they contribute nothing to the public treasury : but they do impair the ability of others who must depend upon the support of the community to meet their honest engagements.

Nor are we alone : the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has to struggle with similar embarrassments. True,—no Grange withholds its patronage ; since the hard-fisted yeomanry of Suffolk County use but little hayseed in dressing their hair ; and seldom tickle a hog, except just before election. But the noble tribe of We Cannot Dig ! with their congeners,—To Beg We are Ashamed ! know of no method of accepting a livelihood, so easy for one thoroughly and incurably lazy, as this modern piracy of sub-leases.

Yet we do possess the paramount advantage of owning our building, honestly paid for ; and of being able to surrender the second floor, from time to time, to public occupation and enjoyment. If, borne down by the weight of taxation ; unjust, since it singles out Horticulture for the sole object of oppressive discrimination ; there is all the more reason why we should approve ourselves equal to the emergency. Improve our interior ; adorn the spacious panels with the expressive features of our departed worthies ; lay down a floor suitable for the utmost exactions of the modern dance ; " hang out our banner upon the outer walls ! " so that he who runs may read our dedication and purposes ; and thereafter we can confidently challenge, and as safely defy competition. All our appointments, however, must be of the best. Our permanent prosperity as a Society depends upon the continuance of a sufficient revenue from our Real Estate. That may be assured ; if we will but recognize the demands of the present hour and anticipate those of the immediate future.

At the annual meeting of your Trustees, it was voted:

"That the *Secretary*, in conjunction with the Finance Committee, be directed to dispose of obsolete or useless property of the Society; and have full power to provide a sufficient supply of plates or dishes for use at Exhibitions."

Under that authorization, it has been found practicable to sell a portion of our dishes and furniture which the Society had outgrown. But it has not been deemed wise; nor was it supposed to be your purpose; to throw away property, whether obsolete or useless. Somewhat has been sold and the proceeds thereof converted into the treasury: what remains will, when realized in cash, by so much diminish the cost of renovation.

In procuring the new set and style of dishes, your Secretary, and Committee were greeted by a courteous proffer from the Horticultural Society of Newton; through Mr. E. W. Wood, so pleasantly known to you; of the gratuitous use of their moulds. Mr. Phelps, of the Committee, who visited the various Potteries around Boston, in person; as from his individual skill, and acquaintance with the business, he ought; and, in fact, was alone competent so to do; discovered deficiencies that rendered it impossible to avail ourselves of that considerate kindness. Mr. Richard Briggs,—the eminent dealer in all such and kindred forms of merchandise,—was luckily possessed of suitable moulds; and a bargain was soon struck with him. An unconscionable time has been consumed, but you have at last got your dishes; and,—at worst, one month of the year was unexpired. They satisfy all but the chronic grumblers; and their ancestors fretted continually because the prevailing winds drove in nothing but manna and quails!

For the significance of the device you must confess indebtedness to Mr. Phelps. His rare knowledge as a numismatologist; with the aid of coins which he was able to produce for patterns; slightly chastened and corrected by the heathen proclivities of your Secretary; combined in that rare cross-fertilization of Ceres and Flora to whom the angel must have appeared in a simultaneous and fructifying dream. Mr. Phelps has accepted a position in the Federal Department of Agriculture. Let us congratulate the Department upon its acquisition of

the services of one whose approved science and applied practice were second to none in this great Pomological County. Let us deplore the fact that the fancied exigencies of Politics degrade the original State so far beneath the supplementary and conditional Republic, that it has become better to be a doorkeeper in a secondary Department than the custodian of the ark of the covenant!

"I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

But you can see, if you use your eyes, incorporated and endowed Societies usurping exclusive use of the faculties of an expert associate; working, as it were, a willing horse to his death; taking exception to his discharge of duty, however faithful; carping at his decisions, because not enuring to the private benefit of the censor; and, finally,—grudging the minute and miserable compensation that is set apart to defray the loss, and waste, of time honestly devoted to an impartial and upright adjudication.

There is one tendency, in Societies like our own, which grows more and more evident and importunate; but which cannot be too sedulously fended or avoided. It smacks and savors of the shop, so to speak; and, in the presence of an audience like this, it needs not to be proclaimed for the first time, that the footsteps of the seller should succeed, not guide, those of the producer. The shop must sell, to live; and to that end its goods and wares must conform to the laws of demand and supply. The shop asks only,—Will people buy this flower? Can I dispose of this fruit at a profit to myself? What price can these Apples, most likely, be made to fetch? Now all such questions,—howsoever essential to the solution of the bread-and-butter problem,—are not comprised within the mission of Horticulture. The doctors of that, as of any other Science, must take neither scrip nor staff. They must preach their gospel for the very love of it. Not because the salary is snug; not because the congregation is fashionable and wealthy; nor even because the priesthood gives position and prestige: but simply from the ingrained conviction that there is truth to be told and that it

must be spoken at any inconvenience or cost. Chartered, Forty Years ago, "to advance the Science and promote the Practice of Horticulture;" it is your bounden duty to keep inviolate the trust committed to you; to maintain, untarnished, the reputation achieved by your predecessors; and to guard that Science, and Practice, so jealously that their detriment may never be attributed to you.

That primacy of the shop; the predominance of technicality, so to speak; had grown so painfully conspicuous in England, to the manifest injury of the best interests of Floriculture; that "*The Garden*" was compelled to the subjoined deliverance. In reply to Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, President of the National Rose Society, whose contention was that, admitting the charms of Alpine or Scotch Roses, they must concede the superiority of La France, Charles Lefebvre, and Maréchal Niel;—"*The Garden*" asserts that

"The interest of Rose Gardens is, we have reason to know, injured by the exclusive attention paid to Show Roses."

"Apart from single Roses, and such good shrubby roses as R. Brunoni, there are a number of Roses thrown into undeserved neglect owing to the never ending selection for showing purposes. Fortune's Yellow,—excluded from the list of Show-roses sent out by the National Rose Society; and Fortune's Yellow, garlanding one of the pillars in the kitchen garden at Blenheim,—a lovely sight,—explains the case."

"Is not the National Rose Society composed almost wholly of Exhibitors of Roses, or part Exhibitors? If so,—we can scarcely expect them to take so much interest in the Rose in the Garden, and in making our homes and gardens more beautiful by her aid;—though in no way difficult. We love a good Rose as much as any Florist in England; but, in the course of many wanderings in quest of the beautiful in gardens, the fact that the Rose, as a garden plant; its growth in a graceful as well as vigorous manner; and the good effects in the garden landscape; are things unseen, is constantly forced upon us. On the other hand, nearly every garden is spoiled, except from a comic point of view, by roses on broomsticks."

"In short, the loveliest plant that graces this world of flowers is, from a variety of causes, made the ugliest in habit and in its effects."

The precisian errs to the excess of extreme fastidiousness. This, of itself, may work no evil, as a guide for individual conduct: but it can enure only to the injury of a Society that should

develop, not compel, eclecticism. The poultry fancier breeds to a feather,—indifferent to the yield of eggs or the character of the meat. The later Wamba,—son of Witless,—who is "deep in the blood of Coomassie," to cite the current slang of the gamblers in Fancy Stock, exults in such sanguinary pedigree and finds scant merit in any whiter tongue! You have just listened to the censure visited upon the especial Rosarians of England. And still, it is but a little more than a year since a list of 48 Hybrid Perpetual Roses was recommended by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, wherein the name of the Gen. Jacqueminot might be sought, in vain. Yet where will you find its superior for general cultivation, properly estimating its hardiness, beauty, and fragrance!

Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. The Wilson *Strawberry* has its merits,—how much so ever they may be denied; not the least being that it can take such good care of itself. The *Williams Bon Chrétien* or *Bartlett;*—that "noble Pear," as Downing terms it; is such a general favorite that not even sneers, nor the cold shoulder, have enabled the Beurré d' Amanlis, or the Doyenné Bonssoc to push it aside or supplant it in popular esteem.

But still, veteran Pomologists are reluctant to admit the merits of the Comice, because, forsooth! it does not succeed with themselves; and dispute the possession of any good qualities by the *Washington*, although, in the judgment of Downing, it is "a beautiful American Pear of very excellent quality." Take from the list of Apples, a half-dozen varieties to which no one would except, and what name can you propose that will not be, at once and generally, challenged? But a few years since,—and with what difficulty was the *Beurré Bosc* suffered among the choicer Pears which this Society advised the community to cultivate! It is not so many years ago that the late Charles Richardson exhibited *Triomphe de Gand* Strawberries, for six successive weeks, in this Hall, that were never since equalled by the specimens of any variety,—whether you consider fecundity, size, or quality. But the Triomphe became unpopular as it was found that it must be grown with the sweat of the brow; and the name of its ceaseless successors is legion. Which

of them all stands in as high repute as does that old and tried variety, even now? How many of them all have not, figuratively speaking, surviving Drought and kindred ills, disappeared beneath the dead sea of oblivion!

Prove all things, if you will, and as you will! but,—hold fast to a good thing when you have it in hand.

Prove all things! And, above all, test first the healthy growth and fecundity, in our immediate vicinity and throughout our extended County, of every new local variety. Diffuse a knowledge and disperse scions of *Earle's Bergamot!* not alone as a tribute to the memory of our late learned associate, but that it may be determined satisfactorily if its high quality in Worcester necessarily deteriorates in Fitchburg or Southbridge. Disseminate the *Worcester Spy!* no matter how you view its eccentric and concentric namesake,—a variety now localized, whencesoever its actual origin. Keep an expectant and watchful eye upon the *Dawson!* that new seedling, so lately introduced to your notice. Of these two latter varieties, be their future what it may, this at least may now be said, by men of keen and accurate judgment; who form their own opinions, never accepting them at second-hand; that each is beautiful to a degree almost unrivalled, each is sprightly and vinous, each matures when you have little else and certainly nothing of like quality: both conforming to the far-sighted and wise exaction of Marshall P. Wilder that fruit shall be "to the manner born"; and both at home in Worcester County? Cannot the *Leicester Sweet* and the *Sterling;* the *Mother* and the *Hubbardston Nonesuch* accord to them all honor and recognition? Can they not, possibly, yield a secondary rank to the *Red Russett;* naturalized indeed, yet perfectly at home among us, and perhaps better appreciated here than in the place of its origin?

Speculative science has not yet succeeded in proving the evolution of Man from the Monkey. Yet this affinity is strongly evidenced by their mutual capacity for imitation; a rivalry wherein odds can be given, safely, by neither. Thus, at the late Floral Display, within the Rink, many of the works of the Creator were closely copied: as closely as they could be, that is, with flowers and foliage wrested and perverted to that mis-use.

But it was never Design! The Arch of Heaven is resplendent with stars. But why should their apparent form be repeated, since that form, after all, is simply arbitrary and illusive. There can be "no crown, if no cross"! we were told, at the cost of despoiling Garden and Greenhouse. Theologically, the doctrine may be sound—and fury, signifying nothing. But what Florist need be beholden to theological schools, when a higher command bids him look from Nature, up to Nature's God,—considering the lilies of the field! Design is manifested in the flower itself: not in the morbid and unnatural shapes into which it may be distorted. By hybridizing and cross-fertilization, the Florist may accomplish as it were, a novel creation: never by the use of sheet-iron and wire. Shall the "counterfeit presentment" of a municipal seal, with whatsoever skill it may be manipulated, be an exception? Anatomically inaccurate,—a fault of the original from which it was copied; does the elaborate conceit add anything to our knowledge of flowers; or extend our acquaintance with the laws that control and regulate their growth? We sometimes hear of a pretty man. He looks, it is said, as if he had just been taken from a band-box. Would it be a triumph of the Florist's art to multiply that species, by an effective and fragrant combination of datura, marigold, and skunk-cabbage! Yet, would not that also be a Design? evincing the skill of the artist and, as well, challenging the applause of the groundlings.

Why should not the Florist, if he must work with artifice, avail himself of the full measure of his opportunity? Why should he not rise to the grandeur of original conception; and, supplying shape and substance from his greenhouse, and his inner consciousness, in about equal proportions, produce to an astonished world, the—Missing Link!

He who cannot look his fellow in the eye, in entire faith and persuasion of the truth of his cause, cannot expect to convince an audience, from the outset sufficiently reluctant. Incorporated to "advance the Science" of Horticulture! What is "Science"? Is it to know? from its verb. And yet the wisest of the old Philosophers declared that he knew most who thoroughly realized the extent of his own ignorance. The General Court were of the opinion, Forty Years ago, that there is a Science of Horticul-

ture. They granted your fathers a Charter that they might the better advance and promote it. The local Assessors set aside the judgment of the Legislature; overrule your plea that you advance and promote the Science and Practice of Horticulture, and should therefore be exempted from Taxation in common with other Agricultural and Scientific Associations; and doom you, as ever, to contribute one-fifth of your substance for the support of those who toil not, neither do they spin. Even in the Jewish Theocracy, Jehovah insisted upon but one-tenth; and He, according to Moses, was pretty tenacious of His own.

"What shall the harvest be?" is a conundrum often propounded by the shearers of the sheep? But they,—if it chances to be the odd-year for a crop of affrighted souls, have at least, the unshared luxury of exemption from taxation for the support of the common burden. We sustain the load that should be lightened by a partial shift to their shoulders—the middle-men of religion. Thus assured of an easy time in this world at our expense, why should they not arrogate to themselves a monopoly of Heaven, all the more selfish that it can view the sentence of those very tax-paying townsfolk and kinsmen, throughout a hopeless eternity, with a complacency foreordained and devout.

Not much should be anticipated from Universalism. Its faith would not make Wachusett budge an inch; while, as for works, like all the rest, it teaches that one fist should not be too inquisitive when the other is shut tight. So that if it sings of "The Flower Girl," "Here in Cool Grot;" and loses memory of "The King's Champion" in "The Sailor's Grave;" we simply recognize a peculiar school of divinity and wonder not that it too should enjoy immunity from taxation.

"And it came to pass. in those days, that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed."
"And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city."

Not even the Pharisees being exempt,—"who were the most straitest sect." How much better are we than the Jews! Who, at least, never pleaded in abatement of assessments upon the Temple, that its foundations were laid deep in mortgages.

Still, there is some compensation in return for this immunity;

and the tax-ridden public get a partial recompense, such as it is! provided they pay an admission fee. Thus, on the 7th of February, ulto., the evening was improved in Pilgrim Vestry, by its "Social Union," in cultivating the memory of that eminent expounder of Orthodoxy and consistent follower of John Knox, —some paces to the rear,—Robert Burns! One of the worshippers had left her "Heart in the Highlands," a fact which would augur badly for future palpitations. Another sang "My Heart is sare for somebody!" betraying a fleshly and miscellaneous hankering on her part, or else that the doctor might expect a speedy job. Finally, they paired (this was just a week before St. Valentine's Day, take notice!) and the couples chirruped forth, in a common gush,

"My Love is like a Red, Red Rose!"

which comparison, to say the least, usurps some license with Gen. Jacqueminot.

A few months later, in the same untaxed House of God! its "United Societies" offered "Selections from the poems of Longfellow, with Dissolving Views;" happily combined in the felicitous description of the Poet:—

"She has a bosom as white as snow,
Take care!
She knows how much it is best to show,
Beware! Beware!
Trust her not,
She is fooling thee!"

Cheap enough that for Twenty-five cents, and only half-price for Sunday-Schools! Can they beat it among the ascetics of Utah!

Such is exemption in its actual workings! What Taxation is, you do not need to be informed by me.

The *First Official Record* of this Society is attested by the signature of Samuel F. Haven. Other gentlemen had held the post of Secretary for weeks, or months, as a matter of accommodation; but, from 1841 to 1847, its increasing duties were performed by Mr. Haven with that diligence and fidelity which never failed to characterize him in whatever he undertook. The volumes of your Transactions, in the earlier years, are enriched by Reports from his pen, which was always ready, at call, to describe flower or fruit. Editor of the *National Ægis*, in which

occupation he preceded the present writer; he was enabled to render the infant Society material advancement. And here it may perhaps be pertinent, to take note of the assistance to Horticulture, in its struggle for existence throughout this City and County, that was ever cordially rendered by the conductors of the local newspapers. Their columns were always open to statement, or Report, that would help on the cause; without which publication it would be impossible, at this day, to trace the successive steps towards the present high plane of development. Nor is that spirit of kindness diminished by the lapse of time. What Earle, and Thomas Drew, in the *Spy*; and William Lincoln, William N. Green, and Samuel F. Haven, in the *Ægis;* advocated and encouraged; in the interest of the common welfare and a more refined public taste: that, the *Spy*, and the *Gazette*, under their later management, have never failed to forward by all legitimate influences. It is not every community, wherein so much can be declared with absolute unreserve.

With Lemuel B. Hapgood, who died in the adjoining town of Shrewsbury, on the 22nd of February, ult., your *Secretary* had but a limited personal acquaintance. He can well recall, however, the punctuality of his appearance at our Annual Exhibitions, some forty years ago; and the sure reliance upon his ample and excellent contributions to our tables that was seldom disappointed. In a sketch of his life it has been stated that his earlier years were passed in the town of Grafton; whence he soon returned to Shrewsbury, buying a farm contiguous to the paternal homestead, and (what was better), taking unto himself a wife. A few years subsequent, his father, desiring relief from the care of a farm of 200 acres, so arranged that our late deceased associate returned to the place of his birth, thenceforward to remain his home. The estate being now his own, Mr. Hapgood, like his father before him, became an extensive and successful farmer. How extensive, and how successful! your published Transactions, and the Reports of the Agricultural Society, bear faithful if inadequate witness.

Jonathan Forbush was, for many years, a Trustee, and Vice-President, of this Society. Having accumulated a handsome

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

competence in the Shoe and Leather trade, in Boston; he removed his residence, A. D. 1848, to the town of Bolton, in this County; purchasing the large estate of Sampson V. S. Wilder, a noted man in his generation, and himself a Horticulturist of no mean repute. In Bolton, says one who knew him well, Mr. Forbush "lived from 1848 onward, employing many men in the culture of his rich and extensive lands, and dispensing a large and generous hospitality. His life was full of stir and activity, and he found thorough pleasure in the many labors and enterprises which he was superintending. No man in all that region was more known and honored than he. He seemed to keep the world about him in healthy motion."

In an address delivered by the President of this Society, A. D. 1853; before the *Secretary* had usurped that most laxative and lucrative official function; *Hon.* Stephen Salisbury thus expressed himself:

"Without compensation, and with great expense and pains, Mr. Forbush of Bolton; the Messrs. Capron, of Uxbridge; Mr. Bond, of Brookfield; and other gentlemen from remote places; have brought most valuable contributions to our Shows. I desire to offer to these gentlemen, and to others, a better inducement, if not a full compensation, for the efforts which they so liberally and usefully make."

Mr. Forbush was prompt to test new varieties of fruit, and ready to disseminate them when his judgment approved. The Knevett's Giant *Raspberry*, first exhibited here by our associate, Mr. Hadwen, was obtained from him. His love for Horticulture continued with him through life; or until misfortune constrained the relinquishment of that most congenial pursuit. His last years were spent in Lancaster, whence he "passed away quietly, like one going to sleep." He died on the 11th of July ulto., and rests beneath the shades of Mt. Auburn.

Thomas M. Lamb was known to most of those who hear me. How zealous he was in whatever he undertook need only be recited for his permanent record. So long as he could, he never omitted his individual contributions to our Exhibitions. An enthusiast in the cultivation of the Grape, he chiefly deplored the progress towards greater density of settlement, in his neighborhood, because it deprived him of the sunlight so essential to the

growth of his favorite fruit. He was conscientious to an extreme. When the writer remonstrated with him for declining a re-election upon the Board of Trustees, Mr. Lamb replied that, as he was no longer able to place anything upon our tables, he thought it his duty to give way to some one who could. Of him it may be truly said, that he labored with assiduity in the positions assigned to him; and that those who knew him most intimately are his sincerest mourners.

Jonathan Grout became and continued a zealous Horiculturist, during the second and third decades of our Society. It was natural that this should be so; for his kith and kin had been rooted in the soil of Worcester for many generations. Our late associate was an enterprising stationer and bookseller, in his earlier career; taking therein the first steps towards an accumulation of property for which he never lost the faculty. When his attention was turned to Pomology, he had the rare good fortune to enjoy the friendship and proximity of the late John C. Ripley; whose intimate acquaintance with fruit; its varieties and comparative excellence; was equalled only by his willingness to impart that knowledge to all, and any, who could penetrate beneath the veil of a modest diffidence that shrank from the least semblance of obtrusiveness. His advice, especially concerning Pears; of which he had educated himself to be, perhaps, the most exact judge that our Society ever ranked among its members, was of infinite service to the new beginner.

Mr. Grout was also fortunate in the date of his enterprise; for Samuel H. Colton and Daniel Waldo Lincoln were withdrawing, or had already retired, from the Nursery business; and he had absolutely no rivals: certainly none upon the scale to which he speedily enlarged his operations. There may be some exaggeration in the statement: but it has been asserted, by those who should be well-informed about the facts, that his importations of Pear-trees from France amounted to 10,000 annually. He also engaged largely in the cultivation of Roses; and was eminently successful whenever he competed for the prizes offered, at our Summer Exhibitions, for that noblest of flowers. He strove ever for the first place; and the very effort went far, by its earnestness, to challenge and win the final triumph.

His death occurred on the evening of April 5th, A. D. 1882.

Alexander Hamilton Bullock was familiarly and best known to this community as an able statesman, an accomplished scholar, —an eloquent Orator. Shall we therefore forget that he was our President, from A. D. 1860, to 1863, or until the exacting demands of a wider public service left him but little leisure for quieter and more attractive occupations. But, while enjoying public life, with its legitimate honors; our friend shrank, with almost feminine nervousness, from the trickery and venality of demagoguism, that, latterly, have grown to be almost indispensable to success in politics. An anecdote might be told in this connection, by way of illustration; yet, as it would be about as broad as long, your ears are spared, in deference to the presence of ladies, whose rights I suppose that I am now bound, as a Democrat, to concede. While his time was his own, you could command his services: unable to be in two places, at once, he recognized that his proper post was on Beacon Hill. His interest, especially in Pomology, was not suffered to abate on any such account: as his contributions to our Exhibitions, and frequent conversations with your *Secretary*, bore ample and adequate evidence.

He had rare enjoyment of a good joke which, if it was at his own expense, suffered nothing in the relation. I well remember one that gave him great relish and which was told with unction. Col. Bullock (his title then related to the staff, to whose command-in-chief a grateful people soon accorded promotion); had been greatly puzzled, perhaps provoked, by the long time consumed by some of his Pears, before the trees came into bearing. He finally called into council one of our veteran Pomologists;—a gentleman from Shrewsbury, whose worship of Ceres and Pomona was equalled only by his idolatry of the late Charles Allen; and, pointing out a tree which had continued barren for some fifteen years, asked, innocently enough,—'*With what variety would you graft that?*' 'Regarding the tree and then myself' said the Colonel, 'he uplifted both hands and exclaiming in tones of pious horror,'—"*What! graft the Bosc!*" retreated in comparative good order, but somewhat demoralized by the unwonted ordeal, upon his native town. "For a long time,—"

added our honored associate, "I was perplexed to decide whether I had spoken disrespectfully of the Ecliptic, or had committed The Unpardonable Sin!" Of this last,—he could have acquitted himself, upon reflection;—for he was never remiss in the payment of his Pew-Rent. Concern for the health of those dearest and nearest to him compelled long absences from his home; and much of the time during the later years of his life, was spent abroad. But he was no idle lounger; seeing nothing, and failing to profit by his opportunities for observation. He told me much about what he had noticed in the markets of Paris; that there was fruit in plenty, but not, as in the United States, for the People. Referring to Pears,—he found but one or two varieties of apparent superiority to those we have in Worcester; and, for ripe specimens of such, which he purchased out of curiosity so as to be at liberty to test their quality, he was obliged to pay a Franc each. For a person fond of fruit, and liking it in plenty, it seemed to him that few places could claim equality with that modest, inland city, wherein he had so long made his hospitable and pleasant home.

Let this Society never forget to be grateful for the services which he was able and glad to render to the Science and Practice of Horticulture, amid the distractions of an active and exciting public career.

John C. Whitin was a Vice-President of this Society from A. D. 1853, to 1860, when he voluntarily retired; his private affairs exacting his undivided attention.

"He was born," says his local biographer, "in Northbridge, in the village which bears the family name, A. D. 1807, his father being Col. Paul Whitin, who settled there in 1782. His father was a blacksmith, and the son began work, as a child, in the picker room of the Northbridge Manufacturing Company, which his father had organized. At 12 years of age he was transferred to the machine-shop of the mill, and stayed there three years, having the benefit of the common schools of the time. * * * * *
His first patent was on a picking machine, in 1832, and from then his record was one of continual and successful improvement in every portion of the mechanical equipment of a cotton factory. His inventions were accepted by the trade generally, and the business of machine building grew steadily until the great shop, 303 by 102 feet, was built, in 1847. As business increased, a division became desirable, and Mr.

Whitin assumed control of the Machine-Works, which have grown into an immense establishment, employing over 700 men. He bought the Holyoke Machine-Works, in 1860, but, after running them successfully for four years, he sold them; concentrating all his energies on the works at home which in 1870, were organized into a stock company as the Whitin Machine Works."

His death occurred upon Saturday, April 22d, in the current calendar year.

As a prominent manufacturer of machinery, in New England; whose name was a synonym throughout the Republic for that of an upright and energetic citizen; to whom failure, or mishap, in business, was unknown because never even tolerated in contemplation; John C. Whitin towered among the giants of a generation from whom, in some inexplicable way, was spawned the so-called American System, to which their own lives had been a conspicuous and vital defiance. Accepting its inevitable bounties; which indeed he could not reject by indirection; he yet, in conversation with your *Secretary*, repudiated them as an unnatural stimulus, and therefore not beneficial to their recipients. But the wealth which they finally aggregated, at first almost without effort; and thereafter, by the very momentum of the system; could not have filled cleaner or better hands, animated by a larger heart.

Whoever has seen Whitinsville (why, longer, '*ville*'?) has beheld a village of neat and homelike settlement. Our lamented friend could not tolerate a slouch and abhorred what was slovenly. If he was reclaiming a wood land of Eighty (80) Acres, the stumps must be eradicated, and the rocks consumed by a wall not less than seven (7) feet in breadth and height. He even confessed to your *Secretary*, on their return from a Corporation Meeting, in Providence; both being in a condition of shareholding acquiescence and servility; that he fully accepted the theory of Ensilage. Can any one doubt it, who has seen his large and extensive Silos? He had faith in honest and durable work; and therefore he built for posterity. But, so building,—no account for depreciation needed to be opened in his lifetime.

His contributions to your Exhibitions have been manifest, if not from their frequency; which could scarcely be expected

considering the distance; at least from their excellence. If he was fortunate in the accomplished Florist and Gardener who so skilfully fulfilled his wishes, and supplemented them by his individual conceptions; none the less should be his own credit for just appreciation.

His liberality was unstinted, if discriminating. When the *Senior* Salisbury,—our life-long benefactor,—felt that the renewed efforts for wider usefulness, put forth by this Society, were, to some extent, hampered by Debt; and proffered a most munificent sum as his individual contribution towards its extinguishment; the response of John C. Whitin was cordial and substantial. Where he recognized desert, he needed no importunity. Perhaps he might reproach himself that he had not been quick enough to anticipate the need, in advance of solicitation.

The modern Pharisee may cant unctuously about schools and colleges and churches;—the abstract blessing of a simple existence in New England. This strong man had merely the Common Schools, in his youth; and his practical religion came to a mind naturally devout. He lived his life. Can more be said, in his praise?

Is the land, wherein the fortunes of these men were cast, the better for their having lived in it? If so,—who shall say that, had their energies and talents been otherwise directed, it would have enured more to their private advantage and that of their race! Who shall decide that this, or that, man, was blind to the bent of his genius? Had he looked with the eyes of his critics, might he not, instead of blazing out a path, have fallen into a rut!

If they caused two blades of grass to grow where was but one before; if they made a wilderness blossom as the rose; if Bolton, or Worcester; Whitins, or Shrewsbury; are happier and fairer because these men spent, and were spent, among their immediate civic, or woodland, scenes; what higher eulogy shall be theirs? What nobler epitaph could be inscribed, than that they were public benefactors in life; and that the communities which mourn their loss find none to supply their place?

Nature is said to abhor a vacuum! In its failure, or omission, can Horticultural science, or practice, supply recruits;—volunteers, or substitutes;—to fill these gaps in our ranks?

All which is respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,
Secretary.

Horticultural Hall,
Worcester, Massachusetts, November 1st, A. D. 1882.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Members of the Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Your Librarian in the discharge of his duty of reporting upon the condition of the Library, will say that the number of Books and Periodicals issued during the year just closed is 475; which is a slight increase over last year. The additions by purchase and gift are as follows:

Rutter on the Peach; Society.

Notes on Lilies; by Dr. Wallace; Society.

Natural History of Plants; by H. Baillon; Society.

North American Lichens; by Tuckerman; Society.

Notes on Money, Trade and Banking; by J. H. Walker; Author.

Vegetable Mould and Earth Worms; by Charles Darwin; Society.

Memorial History of Boston; 4 vols; Justin Winsor; Society.

The Horticulture of Boston; by Marshall P. Wilder; Author.

The Rose; by H. B. Ellwanger; Author.

A Glimpse at Michigan Horticulture; by Chas. W. Garfield.

Transactions of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Societies; F. H. Lincoln, Secretary.

Eulogy on James A. Garfield; by Geo. F. Hoar; Author.

Report of the Worcester Schools; 1881; A. P. Marble.

Public Statutes of Massachusetts; 1882; Society.

Transactions of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1881; Part 2; R. Manning, Secretary.

Department of Agriculture; Report 1880; W. W. Rice.

Proceedings of a Convention of Agriculturists held in the Department of Agriculture, Jan. 10 to 18, 1882; Henry Phelps.

Report of Estimated Production of Cereals of the United States for the year 1881; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Report of the condition of Winter Grain, the progress of

Cotton and Corn Planting, rate of Wages and results of Tile Draining; May, 1882; No. 43; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Special Report; No. 44; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Report upon the Acreage and Condition of Cotton, the condition of all Cereals and the area of Spring Grain; June, 1882; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Report upon the Area and Condition of Corn, the Condition of Cotton and of Small Grains, Sorghum, Tobacco, &c.; July, 1882; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Fertilizers; Co-operative Experimenting as a means of Studying the effect of Fertilizers, and the feeding capacity of Plants; by Prof. W. O. Atwater; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Speech of Hon. W. W. Rice of Massachusetts, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 20, 1882.

Address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder and the other proceedings at the New England Genealogical Society, Jan. 4, 1882.

Report upon the condition of Corn, Cotton, Potatoes and Fruits, &c.; No. 49; Department of Agriculture; Henry Phelps.

Catalogue of Works on Bibliography, Typography, and Literary History; by Bernard Quaritch.

Vick's Monthly Magazine; 1882; Society.

The Garden; an Illustrated weekly journal; 1882; Society.

The Gardener's Chronicle; Vol. 15; weekly journal; 1882; Society.

The Agricultural Gazette; London; 1882; Society.

The American Agriculturist; 1882; Society.

The Gardener's Monthly; Vol. 24; 1882; Society.

The Country Gentleman; Vol. 47; 1882; Society.

The Fruit Recorder; 1882; Society.

The Massachusetts Ploughman; 1882; *Courtesy* of ye Ploughman.

The Worcester Directory; 1882; Society.

The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; by A. J. Downing; Second Revision and Correction with the Appendices of 1872 to 1881, and containing many new varieties; by Charles Downing; Author.

Annual Report of the Commission of Public Grounds, A. D. 1881; E. W. Lincoln, Chairman.

Department of Agriculture; Special Report; No. 40; the condition of Spring Wheat Culture in the Northwest; H. Phelps.

Department of Agriculture; Special Report; No. 11; on the Silk Worm; H. Phelps.

Department of Agriculture; Special Report; No. 31; Third Report of Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia; H. Phelps.

Department of Agriculture; No. 1; Statement of the Cane-Sugar Industry; H. Phelps.

Department of Agriculture; Special Report; No. 3; on the Culture of the Chinese Tea Plant in the United States; H. Phelps.

Address of Hon. Geo. B. Loring and other proceedings of the Cotton Convention held in Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2, 1881; Henry Phelps.

Department of Agriculture; Special Report; No. 4; on the Cultivation of the Fig and Date Palm; Henry Phelps.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. BROOKS,
Librarian.

Hall of Flora,
November 1, 1882.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

OFFERED BY THE

WORCESTER COUNTY

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

The attention of Exhibitors is particularly called to the Rules and Regulations, General and Special.

Worcester, Mass.
CHARLES HAMILTON, PRINTER,
311 Main Street,
1883.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

JAMES DRAPER, *Chairman.*
JAMES F. ALLEN.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANKS.

CALVIN L. HARTSHORN,	O. B. HADWEN,
HERMANN F. A. LANGE,	CHARLES E. PARKER,
NEWELL WOOD,	WILLIAM H. EARLE,
W. W. COOK,	CHARLES E. BROOKS.

President—FRANCIS H. DEWEY.
Secretary—EDWARD W. LINCOLN,
Nos. 5 Oak, and 18 Front Streets.

JUDGES OF AWARD.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, ETC.—Hermann F. A. Lange.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—James Draper.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

James F. Allen,	George E. Francis,
Hermann F. A. Lange,	O. B. Hadwen.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL EXHIBITIONS.

A. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of Exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

B. Correct and legible names must be attached to each and every Flower or Plant entered in a class of named varieties.

C. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibitions, etc.

D. All *Small Fruits* must be entered in boxes or baskets (except in the case of Strawberries, which are to be shown "*flat*"); but they may be displayed subsequently in plates or dishes, at the taste of the exhibitor.

E. The Judges may correct, before the close of any Exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

F. The cards of competitors shall be put, reversed, beneath the plates; and the Judges of Award shall be excluded from the Hall of Exhibition until the Exhibition itself is ready for judgment.

G. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Exhibitions will be held on every Thursday afternoon, commencing March 1st, and terminating October 25th, A. D. 1883. The hours of exhibition will be between 3 and 4.30 o'clock. Articles offered for premium must be in the Hall by 2.15 o'clock, P. M., of the days of exhibition. Between 2.15 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Secretary, and the Librarian, who will allow no one else to be present.

The Judges of Award will be admitted under the limitations of General Rule F.

2. Competition for premiums is open to all; but a discount of one-third of the amount will be made from awards to persons who are not Members of the Society; and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for premium shall have been grown by the competitors, *within the County of Worcester*, for a period of at least one (1) month previous to the date of exhibition.

3. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges, and *not even the owners* will have liberty to *remove* them until the exhibition is closed, when they will be delivered as the contributors may direct.

4. No cards of a business nature will be allowed in any Exhibition.

5. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can any other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

6. It will be the duty of the Judges to *exclude from competition all inferior specimens.* Also, all such *Designs* as, in their opinion, evince an incorrect taste. The Judge of Fruits, in making Awards, will especially regard uniformity in size, symmetry of form, and beauty in color.

7. The Committee of Arrangements have power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change necessary; and the Secretary is requested to give notice of one week, in some daily paper, and also at the preceding Exhibition, when a change in the schedule is proposed.

8. All articles offered for premiums must be correctly named. Indefinite appellations, such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself, Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, shall be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

9. No Flowers, Plants, Fruits or Vegetables will be entitled

to a premium unless they possess points of superiority; and the Judges are *strictly required* to withhold premiums if, in their opinion, the articles exhibited do not merit them; nor shall any specimen for which a premium has been once awarded, receive another during the season.

10. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens, for trial and examination, if requested.

11. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers, the use of foliage must be restricted to that of the varieties shown; and not more than three blooms, clusters, or spikes, all which shall be of one color, and of one variety, shall be allowed in the same bottle, except when otherwise specified in the schedule.

12. No Judge shall award a premium or gratuity in any case wherein he is a competitor, or has an actual or resultant interest: in any such case the judgment shall be rendered by any three of the Committee of Arrangements and Exhibitions whom the Judge shall invite.

13. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits, which is not distinctly specified in the schedule. No Flowers, Fruits, etc., etc., shall be put on the tables, for competition for premiums, by any person who is a judge as to the awards to be made for Fruits, Flowers, etc., etc.

14. All premiums that are not claimed within three months after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

15. The awards will be made known as soon as the cards can be filled out and placed upon the tables.

16. "Downing's Fruit of America," revised edition, will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue.

☞The Judges are authorized by the Trustees, to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

A. D. 1883.

FLORAL: Special Rule.—In all cases where dimensions are prescribed for exhibits, the measure shall be understood to be that of the flowers, solely; never admitting the basket, foliage, or any garniture of green.

Thursday, March 1.

AZALEA INDICA.—

No. 1.	Three plants in bloom, three premiums	$5 00	3 00	2 00
No. 2.	One plant in bloom, two premiums.		3 00	2 00

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—

No. 3.	Four plants in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 4.	One plant in bloom, two premiums.		1 00	50

APPLES.—

No. 5.	McClellan, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 6.	Tompkins Co. King, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.

No. 7. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 8.	Cabbage, Flat Dutch, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 9.	Squash, Marblehead, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Thursday, March 8.

CINERARIA,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 10.	Four plants, distinct in color, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

HYACINTHS,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 11.	Six, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 12.	One, two premiums		1 00	50

APPLES.—

No. 13.	American Golden Russet, 12, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 14.	Leicester Sweet, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 15.	Northern Spy, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 16. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 17.	CABBAGE, 3 specimens, Savoy, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 18.	SQUASH, 3 specimens, Hubbard, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Thursday, March 15.

CYCLAMENS,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 19.	Four, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 20.	One, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 21.	For stand of twenty-four blooms or clusters, distinct, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 22.	Baldwin, 12, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 23.	Belleflower (Yellow), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 24.	Cogswell, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

No. 25.	Greening (R. I.), three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50
No. 26.	Ladies' Sweet, three premiums....	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 27. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 28.	CABBAGE, 3 specimens, Red Dutch, three premiums.....	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 29.	TURNIP, 6 specimens, Swede (White, or Yellow), three premiums....	1 50	1 00	50

Thursday, March 22.

RICHARDIA ÆTHIOPICA,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 30.	One plant, three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 31.	One bloom, with foliage (the largest).....			1 00

BOUQUET—(HAND).—

No. 32.	Not more than seven in. in diameter, exclusive of foliage, or green, three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 33.	Old Nonesuch, 12, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 34.	Peck's Pleasant, three premiums..	1 50	1 00	50
No. 35.	Sutton Beauty, three premiums...	1 50	1 00	50
No. 36.	Tallman Sweet.....	1 50	1 00	50
No. 37.	Washington Royal.....	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 38.—Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 39.	BEETS, six specimens, Turnip, three premiums.....	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 40.	CARROTS, six specimens, Intermediate, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00	50
No. 41.	LETTUCE, six heads, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Thursday, March 29.

CUT FLOWERS—BASKET.—

No. 42.	For the best round basket, on stand, ten inches in diameter, three premiums.	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 43.	Russet (Golden), 12, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 44.	Russet (Red), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 45.	Russet (Roxbury), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 46.	Spitzenberg, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 47. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 48.	Cucumbers, two specimens, White Spine, two premiums		1 50	1 00
No. 49.	Parsneps, six specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00
No. 50.	Radishes, two bunches (6 in each bunch), two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, April 12.

ZONALE GERANIUMS,—in bloom.—

No. 51.	Four plants, distinct in color, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PANSIES,—in bloom.—

No. 52.	Six plants, distinct in color, grown in 6 inch pots, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLES,—four varieties.—

No. 53.	Beets, one half-peck	Three premiums.		
No. 54.	Potatoes, one half-peck			
No. 55.	Ruta Baga, six specimens	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 56.	Squashes, three specimens			

Thursday, April 19.

BEGONIA,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 57. One plant, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 58. One stand, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

VEGETABLES.—

No. 59. HORSE RADISH, five roots, two premiums $1 50 1 00

No. 60. PARSNEPS, ten, of the same variety, two premiums..... 1 50 1 00

No. 61. RHUBARB, ten stalks, same variety, two premiums..... 1 50 1 00

Thursday, April 26.

PANSIES,—NO DUPLICATES.—

No. 62. One stand, and one spike to a vial, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

APPLES.—

No. 63. Any variety, three premiums.....$1 50 1 00 50

VEGETABLES,—THREE VARIETIES.—

No. 64. DANDELIONS, one-half peck.....
No. 65. ONIONS, one half-peck.....
No. 66. SPINACH, one half-peck..... } Three premiums. $2 00 1 50 1 00

Thursday, May 3.

HYACINTHS,—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 67. Display, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

POT PLANTS,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 68. Gratuities, if merited.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 69. CUCUMBERS, two,—two premiums.. 2 00 1 00

No. 70.	Lettuce, four heads, two premiums		2 00	1 00

Thursday, May 10.

TULIPS,—open culture.—

No. 71.	Display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BOUQUET. (HAND).—

No. 72.	To be seven inches in diameter, exclusive of foliage, or green, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLES.—

No. 73.	Asparagus, two bunches, of twelve stalks each, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 74.	Dandelions, half-peck (cultivated), two premiums		2 00	1 00
No. 75.	Spinach, half-peck, two premiums.		2 00	1 00

Thursday, May 17.

BULBS,—(HARDY),—open culture.—

No. 76.	Display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BASKET,—on stand.—

No. 77.	Ten inch oval, with handle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

FUCHSIA,—distinct varieties.—

No. 78.	Four plants in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLES.—

No. 79.	Asparagus, two bunches, of 12 stalks each, two premiums		2 00	1 00
No. 80.	Rhubarb, five stalks, two premiums		2 00	1 00

Thursday, May 24.

PELARGONIUM—(FANCY AND SHOW),—IN BLOOM.—

No. 81. Four plants, of distinct varieties, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 82. Stand, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

Thursday, May 31.

CUT FLOWERS,—(FROM HARDY PLANTS AND SHRUBS).—

No. 83. For the best display, open culture, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

RHODODENDRONS.—

No. 84. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

AZALEA—(GHENT).—

No. 85. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

AZALEA—(MOLLIS).—

No. 86. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

VEGETABLES.—

No. 87. RADISHES, twelve specimens, two premiums $2 00 1 00

Thursday, June 7.

PÆONIA.—

No. 88. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

IRIS.—

No. 89. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

HYDRANGEA,—ONE PLANT, IN BLOOM.—

No. 90.	Hortensis, two premiums.....	$2 00	1 00	
No. 91.	Otaksa, two premiums.....	2 00	1 00	
No. 92.	Thomas Hogg, two premiums	2 00	1 00	

VEGETABLES.—

No. 93. Gratuities for meritorious specimens.

Thursday, June 14.

AQUILEGIA,—(COLUMBINE),—IN VARIETY.—

No. 94.	Stand, three premiums.....$3 00	2 00	1 00	

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 95.	ONE STAND,—the varieties of any species must not exceed three, three premiums.....$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 96.	ONE VASE,—the specimens not to be tied or wired, two premiums.	2 00	1 00	

NATIVE FLOWERS.—NAMED VARIETIES.—

No. 97.	Stand, three premiums.....$3 00	2 00	1 00	

STRAWBERRIES.—

No. 98.	Crystal City, 25 berries, flat, three premiums $1 50	1 00		50
No. 99.	Downer's Prolific, 25 berries, flat, three premiums 1 50	1 00		50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 100.	BEETS (Early), twelve specimens, two premiums.....	$2 00	1 00	

Thursday, June 21.

ROSES,—[TO BE SHOWN IN THE BOXES OF THE SOCIETY].—

No. 101.	For the best twelve blooms or clusters of distinct named varieties of H. P. Roses, outdoor culture, three premiums.....$4 00	3 00	2 00	

No. 102.	For the best six blooms or clusters of distinct named varieties of H. P. Roses, outdoor culture, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 103.	For the best stand of named Roses, three premiums	5 00	3 00	2 00	
No. 104.	For the best Basket or Dish of Roses, two premiums		2 00	1 00	
No. 105.	*Dianthus barbatus*—(Sweet William).—Stand, three premiums.	3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 106.	*Digitalis* — (Foxglove). — Best display, two premiums		2 00	1 00	
No. 107.	*Campanula media* — (Canterbury Bell).—Best display, two premiums		2 00	1 00	

STRAWBERRIES.—

No. 108.	Charles Downing, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	
No. 109.	Col. Cheney, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 110.	Crescent, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 111.	Cumberland Triumph, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 112.	Hovey, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 113.	Monarch of the West, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 114.	Sharpless, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 115.	Wilder, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 116.	Wilson, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 117.	Any variety, fifty berries (flat), gratuities.				

VEGETABLES.—

No. 118.	Peas, one-half peck, American Wonder, two premiums		$2 00	1 00	

Thursday, June 28.

BOUQUET—(PARLOR).—

No. 119.	For the best, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 120.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 121.	BASKET, oval, flat, twelve inches, three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00

STRAWBERRIES.—

No. 122.	Bidwell, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 123.	Glendale, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 124.	Jucunda, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 125.	Lincoln, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 126.	Manchester, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 127.	Miner's Great Prolific, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 128.	Triomphe de Gand, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 129.	Any other variety, 25 berries, flat, gratuities.			
No. 130.	Any variety, fifty berries, flat, gratuities.			

VEGETABLES.—

No. 131.	BEETS, 10 specimens, summer, turnip-rooted, two premiums,		$2 00	1 00
No. 132.	PEAS, one-half peck, McLean's Advancer, two premiums		2 00	1 00

Thursday, July 5.

CLEMATIS,—DISPLAY.—

No. 133.	Of not less than six named varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

LILIUM.—

No. 134.	For the best vase, two premiums,		$2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 135. For the best arranged stand, without restriction as to foliage, varieties, or quantity of flowers, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

HARDY FLOWERS.—

No. 136. For the best stand, not seedlings of the current year, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

RASPBERRIES—(RED).—

No. 137. Brandywine, one quart, three premiums $1 50 1 00 50

BLACKCAPS.—

No. 138. Davidson's Thornless, one quart, three premiums $1 50 1 00 50

No. 139. Doolittle, one quart, three premiums 1 50 1 00 50

CHERRIES.—

No. 140. Any variety, one quart, three premiums $1 50 1 00 50

CURRANTS.—

No. 141. Red Dutch, one quart, three premiums $1 50 1 00 50

No. 142. White Grape, one quart, three premiums 1 50 1 00 50

No. 143. Any other variety, one quart, gratuities.

STRAWBERRIES.—

No. 144. Any variety, 25 berries, flat, gratuities.

VEGETABLES.—

No. 145. Beans (Snap), one-half peck, two premiums $2 00 1 00

No. 146. Peas, Champion of England, one-half peck, two premiums. 2 00 1 00

Thursday, July 12.

HOLLYHOCKS.—

No. 147.	For the best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 148.	For the best twelve, distinct colors, three premiums	2 00	1 00	50
No. 149.	For the best six, distinct colors, two premiums		1 00	50

ZONALE GERANIUMS.—

No. 150.	For the best stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 151.	For the best stand, of 24 named varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CURRANTS.—

No. 152.	La Versaillaise, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 153.	Red Dutch, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 154.	White Dutch, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 155.	White Grape, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 156.	Any other variety, gratuities.			

RASPBERRIES.—

No. 157.	Brincklé's Orange, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 158.	Clarke, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 159.	Franconia, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 160.	Hornét, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 161.	Hudson River Antwerp, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 162.	Northumberland, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 163.	Turner, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

No. 164.	Cuthbert, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 165.	Herstine, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 166.	Any other variety, gratuities.			

BLACKCAPS.—

No. 167.	Gregg, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 168.	Mammoth Cluster, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 169.	Beets, twelve Egyptian Turnip-rooted, two premiums		$2 00	1 00
No. 170.	Potatoes, one-half peck, Early Rose, two premiums		2 00	1 00
No. 171.	Peas, one-half peck, two premiums		2 00	1 00

Thursday, July 19.

SALPIGLOSSIS.—

No. 172.	For the best stand, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

GERMAN STOCKS.—

No. 173.	For the best stand, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

GLOXINIA,—in Pots.—

No. 174.	Six varieties in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

LILIUM.—

No. 175.	Vase, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—distinct varieties.—

No. 176.	Stand of (named) three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

RASPBERRIES.—

No. 177. Any variety, one quart, gratuities.

BLACKBERRIES.—

No. 178.	Kittatinny, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 179.	Snyder, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 180.	Wachusett, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 181.	Any other variety, gratuities.			

VEGETABLES.—

No. 182.	Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron, one-half peck, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 183.	Beans, Early Valentine, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, July 26.

FLOWERS,—seedlings of 1883.—

No. 184.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BASKET.—

No. 185.	Round, flat, twelve inch, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PETUNIAS.—

No. 186.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PEARS.—

No. 187.	Doyenné d'Eté, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 188.	Squashes, Four Summer Crookneck, two premiums.		$1 00	50
No. 189.	Four Scallop, two premiums		1 00	50

TOMATOES.—

No. 190.	Twelve, of any named variety, two premiums		$1 50	1 00

Thursday, August 2.

CUT FLOWERS,—GROWN FROM SEED.—

No. 191. Stand of distinct varieties, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

BOUQUET,—PARLOR.—

No 192. Twelve inches from base to tip, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—

No. 193. Stand of best varieties, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

APPLES.—

No. 194. Any variety, twelve, gratuities.

PEARS.—

No. 195. Beurré Giffard, twelve, two premiums $1 50 1 00

VEGETABLES.—

No. 196. CABBAGE, three, Jersey Wakefield, two premiums..... $1 50 1 00

No. 197. CORN (Sweet), twelve ears, two premiums $1 50 1 00

Thursday, August 9.

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 198. Twenty blooms, or clusters, two premiums $2 00 1 00

GLADIOLUS.—

No. 199. Eighteen named varieties, one spike each, four premiums, $4 00 3 00 2 00 1 00

VERBENAS.—

No. 200. Stand, best varieties, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

APPLES.—

No. 201. Astrachan (Red), twelve, three premiums $1 50 1 00 50

PEARS.—

No. 202.	Beurré Giffard, twelve, two premiums	$1 50	1 00	

GOOSEBERRIES.—

No. 203.	Downing's Seedling, one quart, two premiums	$1 00		50
No. 204.	Any other variety, one quart, two premiums	1 00		50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 205.	Cabbage, Winnigstadt, three specimens, two premiums	$1 50	1 00	
No. 206.	Corn, Crosby, twelve ears, two premiums	1 50	1 00	
No. 207.	Potatoes, Early Ohio, one-half peck, two premiums	1 50	1 00	
No. 208.	Squash, Marrow, four specimens, two premiums	1 50	1 00	
No. 209.	Tomatoes, Acme, thirteen specimens	1 50	1 00	

Thursday, August 16.

ANTIRRHINUM,—snap dragon.—

No. 210.	Stand, best varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

LILIUM.—

No. 211.	Six varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PINKS,—(all kinds.)—

No. 212.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

IRIS KÆMPFERI.—

No. 213.	Best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 214.	Astrachan (Red), twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 215.	Early Harvest, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 216.	Beurré de l'Assomption, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 217.	Clapp's Favorite, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 218.	Dearborn's Seedling, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEACHES.—

No. 219.	Alexander, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 220.	Beatrice, twelve, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 221.	Beans (shell), Concord, half-peck, in pod, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 222.	Tomatoes, Emery, twelve, two premiums		1 50	1 00
No. 223.	Livingston's Perfection, twelve, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, August 23.

ASTERS.—

No. 224.	Rose, eighteen, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 225.	Hedgehog, eighteen, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 226.	Cocardeau (Crown), eighteen, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 227.	Victoria, eighteen, two premiums.		1 00	50
No. 228.	Boltzés, must be shown in the whole plant, two premiums		2 00	1 00

ASTERS,—(Pompon.)—

No. 229.	Stand, three in a bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GLADIOLUS,—(distinct varieties.)—

No. 230.	Eighteen, 1 spike each, three premiums	$4 00	3 00	2 00

DAHLIAS,—(distinct varieties.)—

No. 231.	Eighteen, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 232.	Sweet Bough, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 233.	Duchess of Oldenburg, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 234.	Clapp's Favorite, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 235.	Rostiezer, twelve, three premiums,	1 50	1 00	50
No. 236.	Tyson, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEACHES.—

No. 237.	Hale (Early), twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 238.	Rivers (Early), twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PLUMS.—

No. 239.	Any variety, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 240.	Squash, Turban, three specimens, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 241.	Tomatoes, Paragon, twelve specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, August 30.

CUT FLOWERS,—(distinct varieties.)—

No. 242.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

DELPHINIUM.—

No. 243.	Stand, best varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GERANIUMS,—(distinct varieties.)—

No. 244.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GLADIOLUS,—(no duplicates.)—

No. 245.	Display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

SWEET PEA.—

No. 246.	One stand, best variety, not more than twelve blooms in one bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 247.	Williams's Red, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 248.	Clapp's Favorite, twelve, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 249.	Any other variety, twelve, gratuities.			

PEACHES.—

No. 250.	Cooledge, twelve, two premiums.		$1 00	50
No. 251.	George Fourth, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

BEANS,—(HALF-PECK IN POD.)—

No. 252.	Horticultural, two premiums		1 50	1 00
No. 253.	Lima (large) two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, September 6.

BALSAM,—GROWN IN POTS.—

No. 254.	Six plants in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

LILIUM JAPONICUM.—

No. 255.	Best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PHLOX,—PERENNIAL.—

No. 256.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

SCABIOSA.—

No. 257.	Stand, best variety, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

ZINNIA.—

No. 258.	Stand, at least twelve varieties, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

MARIGOLD.—

No. 259	Stand, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 260.	Williams's Red, twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 261.	Sweet Bough, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 262.	Worcester Spy, two premiums		1 00	50

APPLES,—(Crab.)—

No. 263.	Transcendent, 24, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 264.	Ansault, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 265.	Bartlett, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 266.	Belle Lucrative, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 267.	Earle's Bergamot, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 268.	St. Ghislain, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEACHES.—

No. 269.	Crawford (Early), twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 270.	Foster, two premiums		1 00	50

PLUMS.—

No. 271.	Bradshaw, twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 272.	Coe's Golden Drop, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 273.	General Hand, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 274.	Imperial Gage, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 275.	Jefferson, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 276.	Lombard, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 277.	Washington, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50

VEGETABLES,—four varieties, viz.,—

No. 278.	Beans, half-peck	Three premiums.		
No. 279.	Corn (Sweet), twelve ears			
No. 280.	Potatoes, half-peck	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 281.	Squash, three specimens			

Thursday, September 13.

BOUQUET—(PARLOR.)—

No. 282.	Best, loosely arranged, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

DAHLIA.—

No. 283.	Stand, best variety, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

NASTURTIUM AND TROPŒOLUM,—(STAND)—

No. 284.	Best varieties, not more than twelve blooms in each bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLES.—

No. 285.	Foundling, twelve, two premiums.		$1 00		50
No. 286.	Golden Sweet, two premiums....		1 00		50
No. 287.	Gravenstein, four premiums..	2 00	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 288.	Bartlett, twelve, four premiums.	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50

PEACHES.—

No. 289.	Crawford (Early), twelve, two premiums		$1 00		50
No. 290.	Oldmixon, two premiums.....		1 00		50

MELONS.—

No. 291.	Yellow Flesh, three specimens, two premiums		$1 00		50
No. 292.	Green Flesh, three, two premiums		1 00		50
No. 293.	Watermelons (2), two premiums.		1 00		50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 294.	CUCUMBERS, half-peck (for pickles), two premiums		$1 50	1 00	
No. 295.	PEPPERS, twelve best, two premiums		1 00		50

Thursday, September 20.

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 296.	Twenty blooms or clusters, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

NATIVE FLOWERS,—NAMED VARIETIES.—

No. 297.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

PANSIES,—WITH FOLIAGE.—

No. 298.	Stand, three spikes in each bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—

No. 299.	Combination, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLES.—

No. 300.	Codlin (Dutch), twelve, two premiums		$1 50	1 00	
No. 301.	Porter, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 302.	Pumpkin Sweet, two premiums		1 50	1 00	

APPLES—(CRAB).—

No. 303.	Hyslop, 24, two premiums		$1 00	50	

PEARS.—

No. 304.	Doyenné Boussoc, twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50	
No. 305.	Durandeau, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 306.	Merriam, two premiums		1 00	50	
No. 307.	Paradis d'Automne, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 308.	Seckel, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 309.	Any other variety, two premiums		1 00	50	

GRAPES.—

No. 310.	Moore (Early), three clusters, two premiums		$1 00	50	
No. 311.	Lady, three clusters, two premiums		1 00	50	
No. 312.	Lindley, two premiums		1 00	50	
No. 313.	Prentiss, three clusters, two premiums		1 00	50	

No. 314.	Worden, three clusters, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 315.	Brighton, three clusters, two premiums		1 00	50

PEACHES.—

No. 316.	Crawford (Late), twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 317.	Stump the World, two premiums.		1 00	50
No. 318.	Any other variety, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 319.	New Seedling—originated in Worcester County—three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Thursday, September 27.

ASTERS.—

No. 320.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BASKET—CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 321.	Best, 12 inch, with handle, on stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS—STAND.—

No. 322.	Three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 323.	Gravenstein, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 324.	Holden Pippin, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 325.	Lyscom, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 326.	Twenty Ounce, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEARS.—

No. 327.	Beurré Hardy, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 328.	Beurré Superfin, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50

No. 329.	Louise Bonne de Jersey, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 330.	Seckel, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 331.	St. Michel Archange, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 332.	Washington, two premiums		1 00	50

PEACHES.—

No. 333. Any variety, twelve, gratuities.

GRAPES.—

No. 334.	Concord, three clusters, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 335.	Delaware, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 336.	Duchesse, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 337.	Pocklington, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 338.	Any other variety, gratuities.			

VEGETABLES,—FOUR VARIETIES, VIZ:—

No. 339.	ONIONS, half-peck	Three premiums,		
No. 340.	POTATOES, half-peck			
No. 341.	SALSIFY, twelve specimens	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 342.	SQUASH, Cocoanut, six specimens			
No. 343.	CAULIFLOWER, three specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, October 4.

BASKET—(CUT FLOWERS).—

No. 344.	Twelve-inch, flat, oval, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

STAND—(CUT FLOWERS.)—

No. 345.	Three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 346.	Garden Royal, twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 347.	Maiden's Blush, two premiums		1 00	50

No. 348.	Washington Strawberry, two premiums			$1 00	50
No. 349.	Any other variety, gratuities.				

PEARS.—

No. 350.	Beurré Bosc, twelve, four premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 351.	Dr. Reeder, three premiums.	1 50		1 00	50
No. 352.	Sheldon, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 353.	Any other variety, gratuities.				

GRAPES,—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 354.	Any variety, three clusters, gratuities.				

QUINCES.—

No. 355.	Champion, twelve, three premiums	$1 50		1 00	50
No. 356.	Orange, twelve, three premiums.	1 50		1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 357.	POTATOES.—Six varieties (named), half-peck each, three premiums.	$2 00	1 50	1 00	
No. 358.	SQUASH, Hubbard, three, three premiums	1 50		1 00	50

Thursday, October 11.

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 359.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—

No. 360.	Combination, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLES.—

No. 361.	Canada Red (Old Nonesuch), three premiums	$1 50		1 00	50
No. 362.	Baldwin, three premiums	1 50		1 00	50

No. 363.	King of Tompkins County, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 364.	Leicester Sweet, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50
No. 365.	Any other variety (named), gratuities.			

PEARS.—

No. 366.	Dix, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 367.	Duchesse, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 368.	Marie Louise, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 369.	Onondaga, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

GRAPES.—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 370.	Any variety, three clusters, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50

QUINCES.—

No. 371.	Any variety (named), twelve, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLES.—

No. 372.	CELERIAC, five specimens, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 373.	Kohl, Rabi, five specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Thursday, October 18.

CUT FLOWERS.—(BOUQUET.)—

No. 374.	Style, flat, mantle, size not to exceed twelve inches from base to tip, three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—(STAND).

No. 375.	Three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLES.—

No. 376.	McClellan, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50

No. 377.	Sutton Beauty, three premiums	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 378.	R. I. Greening, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 379.	Any other variety (named), gratuities.				

PEARS.—

No. 380.	Beurré d'Anjou, twelve, four premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 381.	Beurré Diel, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 382.	Doyenné du Comice, four premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 383.	Urbaniste, three premiums	1 50		1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 384.	BEST COLLECTION, grown from seed that was itself raised by the competitors, three premiums	$3 00		2 00	1 00

Thursday, October 25.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—

No. 385.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00		2 00	1 00
No. 386.	Six plants in bloom, three premiums	3 00		2 00	1 00

FERN—(PARLOR).

No. 387.	Best plant, three premiums	$2 00		1 00	50

PALM—(PARLOR).—

No. 388.	Limited to two feet in height, three premiums	$2 00		1 00	50

GARDEN—(WINDOW.)

No. 389.	Three premiums	$4 00		3 00	2 00

APPLES.—

No. 390.	Hubbardston Nonesuch, three premiums	$1 50		1 00	50

No. 391.	Mother, three premiums	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 392.	Northern Spy, three premiums,	1 50	1 00		50
No. 393.	Roxbury Russet, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 394.	Yellow Belle Flower, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50

PEARS.—

No. 395.	Beurré Clairgeau, two premiums.		$1 00		50
No. 396.	Beurré Langelier, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 397.	Dana's Hovey, two premiums		1 00		50
No. 398.	Duchesse d'Angoulême, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 399.	Glout Morceau, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 400.	Josephine de Malines, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 401.	Lawrence, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 402.	Mount Vernon, two premiums		1 00		50
No. 403.	Winter Nelis, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLES.—

No. 404.	Collection of Novelties, five varieties, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	
No. 405.	Best Collection of Seeds of Garden Vegetables, grown by competitors, three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00	

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

COMPRISING

THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY,

AND OF THE

LIBRARIAN.

Worcester, Mass.
PRESS OF CHAS. HAMILTON,
311 Main Street.
1884.

WORCESTER COUNTY
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
A. D. 1883.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Members of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society.

At the recent session of the American Pomological Society, a paper was read, by the President of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, upon the following thesis:—

"How can we best maintain a high standard of Quality in Fruits, as against the tendencies of Commercial Pomology?"

In plain terms,—How—to "advance the Science, and encourage and improve the practice of Horticulture," can we most profoundly sink the shop? A precisely similar conundrum was propounded, nineteen centuries since, in ancient Judea: What business have the Brokers and Stock-Gamblers properly in the Temple;—so near the unguarded Ark of the Covenant? The remedy then and there applied, might be deemed too summary, in these days of perfunctory police and vicarious virtue. But the problem confronts us, just as forcibly: And it is one of which the consideration cannot longer be delayed or avoided.

Quite lately, the *Country Gentleman* published the replies of some "eminent fruit-growers" to an inquiry by that veteran Pomologist, John J. Thomas, for their choice of the *Three*, and also of the *Six*, "most valuable Strawberries and Raspberries." The answers are restricted within a somewhat narrow latitude,

although extending from New Jersey to the Mississippi River. But, almost without exception, do they relate the experience of market-growers;—nursery-men producing, upon a large scale, the plants,—in a majority of cases, the fruit also. No intelligence, applicable to this extreme section of the Republic, can be winnowed from that raw heap of confidence. No one wrote from *Clay-shire:* and to New England, this side of Connecticut, that geological, and almost geographical, expression, betrays all. Said the late *Dr.* Brincklé to the writer, well-nigh thirty years agone; as they stood together in that famous back-yard between Chestnut *Street*, above Thirteenth, and Girard *Row;* we can originate, but we cannot guaranty, growth in our soil. Vividly can the writer recall that narrow space;—through which one had to thread his way between pots of seedling Raspberries; ducking his head underneath the clothes-line that could not be denied to inexorable household necessity; and then those three Pear stocks along the brick party-wall, whose least limb had been crowded with vigorous grafts by the untiring *Doctor*, to accelerate bearing; and in the fortunate test of which,—their comparative, or absolute, hardiness, fecundity, or quality, his entire interest seemed to be reserved. Since his time we have had Raspberries; and—again Raspberries! the puzzle being sometimes of difficult solution where the rasp ended and the berry commenced. But what other Pomologist, throughout this broad Republic, can indicate a seedling originated by himself; of permanent value; or which deserves to be named in the same day with the delicious Orange, of that overworked physician?

"Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit."

And therein must be sought the milk of this particular cocoanut;—the solution of the problem in hand. Brincklé's *Orange* ranks easily first among all known Raspberries, in the points of fecundity, beauty, and flavor. But it was never discovered by Arctic explorers in their searches after the Polynia. Indeed, its most ardent advocates are free to admit that it actually requires protection throughout a Massachusetts Winter; although not more than a Potato during a Massachusetts Summer. And yet with this sole drawback; common as it is to every species of the

Rubus *Idæus*, and inseparable from them as it will be found; not one of the Pomologists addressed by *Mr.* Thomas even so much as referred to the existence of that unequalled and pre-eminent variety. Neither is there a solitary mention of Fastolf, Franconia, Knevett's Giant, Hornét; nor even of the Northumberland Fillbasket,—whose late offspring—Baumforth's Seedling,—holds out such luscious and encouraging promise. Of the varieties that have found approval among the critical growers of this established Society; the Cuthbert alone receives commendation. Although a defect is alleged, curious enough to those who have seen it in Worcester, in its "rather dark color"! But with this solitary exception, not a single first-class Raspberry is mentioned by those "eminent fruit-growers", whose judgment was solicited. You read of Souhegan, and Gregg; of Ohio, and Tyler; of Hopkins, and Mammoth Cluster; and realize that the whole pother has been, after all, only about Thimble-berries!

Perhaps this is the aspect of the question, as viewed by the market-grower, and huckster. But how is it presented to the members of a Society which exists for the explicit and declared purpose of "advancing the science, and encouraging and improving the Practice of Horticulture"? An indiscriminate mention of Raspberries by their generic name; no distinction, save by title, which only informs experts already instructed, of the Rubus *Idæus* from the opposite species *Occidentalis*. And then the accidental, hap-hazard election; for the public which would grow its own stock; of a little better berry than is found by every road-side, over that which is a feast to set before Presidents! For, bear in mind, always,—that of all these countless varieties of Rubus *Occidentalis*—(Thimbleberry), not one is put forward, because a seedling! That, on the contrary, all are recommended because their original and obvious superiority to others growing wild had been observed and appreciated. Were the art of man traceable! could you refer to deliberate semination, and subsequent fruition, by any one; could you, in short, point to the origin of one new and valuable variety of the *Occidentalis*, through assiduous experiment, care, and cultivation, as you can to that of the Brincklé's *Orange;* then indeed, might the spirit of mortal be proud. But, it was found in a pasture,—

somewhat better than its fellows. It was extracted from a stone-wall; and, with higher cultivation, the fool of Nature is surprised at the subsequent increase in fecundity and quality. The Glacier first; and the Cyclone, which the *Occidentalis* unfortunately has always with it; can deracinate and transplant. But foresight, assiduity, and perseverance, must be taken into our account with the election and eclecticism of species: nor can any of them be omitted with safety, from the calculation, if you would ensure the survival of the fittest. Here and there a Raspberry is advocated because of superior hardiness. Now let it be repeated here, as always in these Reports, that there was never yet a variety of the species *Idœus* that could endure the winters of Massachusetts, uninjured. Nature may be circumvented: open defiance is never successful. It is not meant to deny that, now and then, a variety may have survived a season of average frost, to all appearance, without immediate injury. Such has been the experience of the writer with the Philadelphia, which is not worth cultivating: and to the like effect is the testimony of members of this Society, concerning the more valuable Clarke, Cuthbert, or Franconia. But the contention is, that it is a risk;—one which no grower can afford to take. The canes may live without protection: the chances are ninety-nine (99) to one (1) that they will be killed outright, or rendered worthless. The constitution of the plant is enfeebled by exposure to harsh climatic vicissitudes; and it falls into a gradual decline, furthered by the stimulating manure supplied to arrest it, and accelerated by the unnatural crop that it is thereby forced to yield. You may be told plausible tales of what this or that grower has done, who leaves his Raspberry canes erect and uncovered. But you would do well to reserve full faith and credit; unless you are of those fatuous fools who repose blind faith in the audacious liars! whose pedigree is deep in the blood of Ananias and Sapphira: who are rioters in the get of ancestry; and whose fancy stock is endowed with the miraculous power of doubling or trebling its own weight, annually, by simply passing it, in solution, through a bag! Well was it said that faith might remove mountains. Yet,—ever since, while the stint con-

tinues the same; no hill starts from its base:—only now, as always, fools and their money are soon parted.

And so with STRAWBERRIES! Of the "growers" catechised by the *Country Gentleman*, all knew what would "*best suit the market*"! Evidently they have proved, partially at least, all things. Would that they had likewise held fast to that which is good. The *Charles Downing* gets a pretty fair word from most; although even such acceptance is qualified by objections to this, that, or the other alleged defect. Besides the Downing, every other variety named is some novel introduction;—not to be rejected, of course, for that reason; but certainly not for novelty alone to be commended for indiscriminate adoption.

Now delicious Strawberries were grown in the Town of Worcester, when your *Secretary* was young enough to slide down over the present location of Chestnut, and Elm, *Streets;* or to skate upon ice, in Winter, before rollers were devised by the Arch-Enemy! Strawberries of superior flavor, and of ample size, have been known and shown at the Exhibition of this Society, in every Summer of its existence. Where are those approved varieties, now? If lost to cultivation, what have you substituted in their place? Which of the countless sorts that are advertised; each Spring, or Autumn; stands the searching test of time and trial as did the *Hovey;* the *Jenny Lind; Downer*, *Jucunda*, or *Triomphe de Gand?* If perchance you obtain a good berry, now and then, how much better off are you, as you find the novel acquisition secured by the sacrifice of something precious already in possession? It has been otherwise put: "For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

A Horticultural Society that would be true to itself;—more especially one, like our own, whose path is directly indicated as a condition of its legal existence; must guard against every insidious tendency to perversion. The market may be left to its own devices. Those who sell and get gain, can usually perceive what will enure to their personal advantage. But the true Horticulturist requires, and means to have, something better from his garden, or orchard, than the Wilson, Philadelphia, Baldwin, or Bartlett. He has developed latent possibilities; and rejoices

in the discovery and wide-spread dissemination of the Triomphe de Gand, and Charles Downing; of the Fillbasket, Cuthbert, and Brincklé's *Orange;* Earle's *Bergamot*, Doyenné du Comice, or Beurré d' Anjou; or, and emphatically, those noblest of all fruits,—the Gravenstein, and Northern Spy. We cannot, as a Society, adopt the advice to plant the Bartlett; and thereafter, some more Bartletts; and yet again—the Bartlett! Our standard is—excellence; and we strive to originate, introduce, and—should I not emphasize it? perpetuate the best.

But,—you "relax your grip"! Why? A new berry is offered,—of perhaps superior size, if only of average quality, which was grown under favoring conditions: and the customary passion for change does the rest. The significant fact is overlooked that all soils are not alike; that extreme care and assiduity were devoted to the production of the novelty; and that geese are not indeed and cannot by any means be transformed into swans. The new variety is new,—and must therefore be had. Yet space is limited; and the old and approved favorites must be up-rooted and thrown away. A short trial may detect inherent defects, or utter worthlessness; but, when the scales have fallen from your eyes, old things have passed away; and the sole vision left is of rows, or mats, of plants that betray an absolute and entire waste of labor, time and money. You have gratified your fancy; but lost your fruit with the tried variety which you will find it impossible to replace. How often has one of our most skilful members declared to your *Secretary* that he would again grow the *Triomphe de Gand*, could he but depend upon getting the plants pure!

But one infallible rule can be suggested for your guidance. Grow that which best suits your own exposure and soil; never forgetting that the alternations, within the limits of a single town or city, from clay to sand, or from heat to cold, or from drought to saturation, are often extreme. Nor,—that when you have contrived to suit yourself, at least one person will be pleased! Trust those who purvey for the market to detect the tendency toward sirloin, or shin-bone!

Unless a stubborn resistance is opposed to this commercial spirit, so aggressive in its manifestations; Horticulture will be

liable to serious infection from our latest national idiocy:—the cant and rot of Pedigree. The old dung-hill fowl is worthless,—since she only lays eggs and is not bred to a feather! The old Nancys and Mollies of the barn-yard are good for nothing, for they yield naught but milk and butter! They are not developed to the latter-day perfection, whereby the animal is made to confound the old rule of the gambler that—"the more you put down, the less you take up!" And thus it will inevitably result with Pomology, except it is kept sedulously in mind that what is new is not, for that reason, necessarily better than the old. That the Market may be, usually is, ignorant of what is best; yet is apt to learn. And finally, that a Horticultural Society, occupying the watch-tower, is so posted, to sound the alarm when the mischief becomes apparent: or when evil advice or wrong tendencies threaten to subvert its better influences; and corrupt or pervert the public judgment.

Curious advice is often given to those who, in their inexperience, would fain be directed how best to grow a particular fruit. Thus,—with reference to the CURRANT;—a writer in a leading journal does not quite ignore the fact that the bush, and not the tree-trunk, is the natural and only proper form in which to develop that most excellent summer fruit—the common English distortion to the contrary, notwithstanding. But he goes on to say: "if the bushes have raised, so that the roots can be seen above ground, whatever the method of trimming may be, the best way is to set new bushes." Which is exceeding nonsense. In the experience of a life-time, your *Secretary* has found no occasion for setting new bushes, unless a larger plantation became desirable. He has the same, now, that he had when the Currant worm first commenced the work of defoliation; and their yield, A. D. 1883, attracted general attention. Usually, too many canes, or stalks, are suffered to remain; six good strong ones are enough. And they will be much more thrifty than a larger number; while the peril to the stalk from borers is diminished in just the proportion that it is dispersed. Of course, severe pruning, or thinning out, is implied; and the root-growth is apt to become excessive. But the regular use of a long spade remedies all trouble from any such cause: the excision beneath

the surface corresponding to the amputation above. When withdrawing the spade, any man of ordinary skill can easily transpose the earth so that the roots will be sufficiently buried. If you would take the trouble, however, to lift and re-set each bush; and you will be surprised to find how quickly, and at what slight cost of labor, it can be done; you would be amply repaid. Shortening in of the side shoots is a wise measure; as greater rigidity is thus confirmed in the main stems, enabling them to bear up under their augmented burden of products. English customs of cultivation should find as little tolerance, or imitation, in our climate and with our torrid suns, as does the English love for the Black Currant,—so utterly distasteful and even repulsive to the Yankee palate. The Currant-bush, it is true, yields its grateful fruit throughout the fervent heats of Summer: but its wood appreciates shade, as well as does that of the Cherry; either of them cracking, scalding, or exuding their very life-sap, when too openly exposed and hotly scorched. And,—most essential,—do not be stingy of stable manure! Use night-soil whenever you can without offence: resting confident in the actual experience of those who have tried it, that nothing else is so efficacious, or productive of such ample returns.

And thus,—without fibre or pith,—is a major part of the mental food wherefore we are made to pay roundly. The Sunday newspaper, with its conflicting hash of politics and theology; with its *tête exalté* and feet of miry clay; occasionally?—slops over! And, in lieu of now, my beloved brethren! we enter upon seventeenthly! startles the tired reader with such concentrated bathos, as the subjoined:—

"The born aristocrat believes in blood, and after all, in the true sense, it is the blood that we want. The leaves of the English Elms, on Boston Common, are as fresh to-day as they were in June: while the American Elms are dry and withered already* with the drought. The one has been forever invigorated by English fogs and has got the habit of vitality in its texture. The other has grace and beauty, but is weak in the struggle for existence. This illustrates the present weakness of American life. The demand for strength and force was never so great; the forces which are behind strong men and women were never so weak, and are growing weaker every day."

* September 22d, A. D. 1883.

Great Pan is dead! but Diana of the Effusions shall live and be worshipped for ever! Be the reign of flapdoodle eternal! Yet, in such wise, we—Horticulturists, Pomologists, Grangers! or simple *Terræculturists*, innocent even of Initiation! the name matters not so long as you can smell the Mari-gold! are reduced for development to pedigree, after all!

Vanished forever from the view of the Pomologist is Van Mons, with his theory! Worse than idle is the counsel of Marshall P. Wilder: and ultimate perfection from hybridization, or cross-fertilization, might as well be dismissed for the idle dream of senility. Pedigree!

"The blood of bulls and of goats; and the ashes of a heifer sprinkling the unclean;"

are elevated upon the pedestal: and that which was before incense, and an offering of adoration, is transformed into the very God.

"The leaves of the English Elms on Boston Common are as fresh, to-day, as they were in June."

Score one for the *Sangré Azul!* But the English Oaks, on *Elm Park*, in Worcester, are as dead as the Georges,—if more fragrant in decay: while their American congeners, in the same bleak exposure, open wide their arms in defiance of Boreas and the gale. Likewise the immigrant, if filled with vital force, survives to multiply and replenish the land. The inspiration,—"on his native heath,"—may have been English Fog, or Mountain Dew! but the clear and exhilarating skies of America would quickly dissipate either. Insist upon sound stocks! to commence withal. Resist disease and repel parasites!—to continue. Put faith in wholesome nutrition! allowing the health-giving current free circulation and tolerating neither impediment nor dam in the veins or arteries: and your Elms, as your Oaks; whether discovered in the primeval forest by Miles Standish and Edward Winslow; or imported, as saplings, by Brian Boroighme; will alike grow up to become standards of stateliness and strength;—rioting in vigorous life; and tossing their wealth of foliage to a sunshine and breeze that laugh to mockery an "English Fog." Hercules may have been the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; and

nobly did he achieve the labors imposed upon him. Yet,—so long as Antæus could touch his Mother Earth, he remained invincible. Therefore, know a good thing when you see it! And freeze, or warm, to it, in proportion to your sense, and according to your appreciation, of its merits,—should it turn out bloodless as a Turnip!

There is an aphorism,—old as Man,—Go away from home, if you would learn what has happened at your own door! In an English journal, that lies upon our tables, may be found a whole page of extracts from an American contemporary that are stuffed to repletion with the most extravagant praise of the Kieffer Pear. After contrasting it with the Lawrence, and other approved varieties, to their invariable and immense disadvantage; the writer mounts his high horse, and careers as follows:—

"Kieffers also found customers in Massachusetts, as several bushels grown in Burlington County, N. J., were shipped to Worcester, Mass., and although delayed a week by an accident on the railroad, they sold readily on arrival at $6.00 per bushel, the same as in Philadelphia."

I think that this will be news to you, and doubt if the statement could be verified. Have any of you been able to find a ready sale, at Six Dollars per bushel! for any Pear,—no matter what the variety? Can you obtain that price, even now, when fruit is comparatively scarce, for the Comice, or d' Anjou? Or have you ever known the time when so much was offered for the Bartlett, or Clapp? Such exaggeration may delude the ignorant, and serve to disperse a worthless novelty among those who receive, for gospel, anything that is in print. But, when it gains currency and sanction, by its republication in a journal of deserved repute, in another country; it is high time that its gross falsehood were detected and denounced.

The Kieffer Pear has been shown, at our Exhibitions, by our veteran associate from West Boylston. Its external appearance, which is decidedly in its favor, was by far the best part of it. The writer, first quoted, says that "it does not rot until very ripe, and remains firm at the core to the last." Specimens given to your *Secretary*, for trial, did not ripen until wholly rotten; when, the flesh being worthless, the condition of the core was of

little moment. This, of course, was a trial upon a small scale; and, as one swallow does not make a Summer, a single failure may not condemn a variety. But the trial was made in good faith; and its results are better worth acceptance than the wholesale invention which fabricates, or distorts, to suit a personal interest. When the scripture reads,—"My advice to the young fruit-grower is, to plant what pays best!"—its apostle will scarcely found a new dispensation.

In this same epistle to rural New Yorkers, we find that the scribe had.

"planted and tried to grow the Orange, Hornêt, and other choice varieties of Raspberries, but could make no profit from them here; while ten acres of Brandywines,—dry, firm berries, not of best quality for table use—yielded one season 26,300 quarts which carried well, looked well and sold for $4,340, and, after deducting all expenses, left a nett profit of $2,800, an average of $280 per acre."

Shades of Coomassie and Jersey Belle of Scituate! In vain

"You coin your hearts,
And drop your blood for drachmas;"

There can be tricks taken in Horticulture, worth all your vaunted pedigree.

Our scribe does not think much of the Seckel; for it does not put money in his purse! He prefers to grow the Wild-Goose Plum, which partially resists the Curculio, rather than the "Jefferson, Coe's Golden Drop, or the Washington;—Plums of the first quality," to secure which he would have to exert himself!—somewhat of a hardship to a sluggard.

Against all such counsels a Horticultural Society should set its face like a flint. Individual members may go astray, or be misled, in their hungry hankering after the flesh-pots: but the pathway of the organization is blazed, broad and clear, through garden and orchard. Follow not after Baal, who may be asleep or gone a journey; build no altars to the unknown God! You may feed on quails and manna, or worship a Golden Calf, in the wilderness. But it is only when you espy the Land of Promise, in near perspective, that you can "come unto the brook of Eshcol, and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of

Grapes" which it will require two to "bear upon a staff," bringing also "pomegranates and figs."

It is possible, with exceeding credulity, to believe that Architecture may be "frozen music." Yet, as among the devotees of the tuneful muse, harmony is usually the one thing lacking,—so it is evident that the mere process of congelation could not give it birth. "*Ex nihilo, nihil fit.*" Hence the discords that everywhere arrest attention are not surprising: startling us, by the apparition, in the same narrow landscape, of formations after the Springfield mania; the "Queen Anne" conceit; the Gothic savagery; or the delicate Grecian fancy. Built to lease, or to sell, they may last throughout our brief period: and is not the true philosophy,—*Aprés moi, le deluge!* Thus built,—as it were for a shelter-tent; why should the occupant care for those adornments wherewith he might otherwise surround himself, but that are wholly unsuited to the card-"house that Jack built." By and by,—as population increases, and settlement closes in upon itself; the enjoyment of even the smallest space of ground becomes impossible: and they who would fain cherish some favorite flower, or fruit, are reduced to the closest straits. Whether a remedy for such wants is practicable; whether it shall be provided under a more thorough method of construction, in this our own day and generation; may involve a waste of time to consider. But, that "they do these things better in France," has been an accepted proverb for many long years. And how they are done, in at least one instance, I translate, for your information and enjoyment, from the *Revue Horticole*:—

"There are few persons who have never heard mention of the famed Hanging Gardens, of Babylon, attributed to Semiramis: or who have never read the marvellous account of them handed down by tradition.

"Savants,—simple scholars even, have doubted if it were possible to create those gardens. That they are wrong, we may well believe; for where is the impossibility, when one can dispose of all power; and the forces and resources of an entire People are controlled by a single will? Setting aside exaggeration,—it is permitted us to believe that such gardens once existed. Besides,—who has not known examples,—at least upon a small scale?

"What are these terraces?—these balconies that are in sight, everywhere? whereon flowering plants are grown, if not hanging gardens

after a fashion peculiar to themselves! Yet more: those mansards, in whose garrets the working-girl cultivates at her casement; often at a mere dormer-window; some plant that she has bought, or the '*Volubilis*,' of which she sowed the seeds! So much the less can it be called a matter of money. That alone will not suffice. Something else than wealth is essential. Love! love,—without which nothing can be accomplished; but with which, on the other hand, all things are possible, and which has caused the saying,—'Though I should have the gift of miracles, and though I should speak all tongues, it would be useless if I had not Charity—in other words—Love.'

"Very well, that Love! we have known in Paris a man who possessed it, and who, upon the fifth story, well-nigh sixty feet from the ground, has created a veritable Garden. This man is *M.* Lockroy, senior; who indeed has always been fond of plants. He cultivated the earth as long as he could; and until his garden, in the Rue du Roche, had been taken to build streets: then, still loving those whom he called 'his children,' he commenced, at No. 32 Washington *Street*, a garden in the air. But here again he distinguishes himself; and, instead of limiting his efforts to the growth of a few climbing plants for the purpose of shade; he has invented as it were, and created what probably exists nowhere else:—an actual fruit garden—a sort of Orchard. And there is just where you may see what can be done when one is influenced by the love, or passionate desire, for a thing. Note the facts! Upon a terrace almost twenty (20) metres long by at least two (2) wide; strengthened towards the street by an iron railing; *M.* Lockroy has placed boxes in which the pots containing his Pears are completely buried. It would be useless to add that the soil is a suitable compost, thoroughly assimilated."

The writer, *Mons.* E. A. Carriére, adds that *M.* Lockroy permits no one but himself to touch his trees, and goes on to state that:—

"The number of varieties grown by *M.* Lockroy, is eighteen: of which none seem to find the manner of cultivation unsuitable. While he has had among them the Doyenné d'Hiver, and other varieties that generally spot, there are never defective fruits in that Ærial Garden on Washington *Street*, thanks to the use of nicotine which *M.* Lockroy sprinkles freely. Perhaps there is a lesson in this, whose application may well be wider.

"Although Pear culture receives the most attention, *M.* Lockroy has demonstrated that his manner of cultivation is adapted to other things, as well. For, besides Currants, and Gooseberries, he grows Roses with very great success: and we can testify that the vigor and health of his bushes as well as the beauty of the flowers leave nothing to be desired. Let us add, to explain this result, that *M.* Lockroy is a passionate amateur in Rose-culture; and that, in the era of Laffay, Vibert, Verdier, and Levéque,—*seniors*,—his knowledge, in all that relates to this genus, had already constituted him a teacher."

You are not challenged to imitation, or rivalry, under our American system of construction. The balloon-frame; with its super-structure of mansard, or pitched roof; does not invite the extra load that *M.* Lockroy so fearlessly imposes. What may be possible, in a remote future; when the average Yankee shall build for all time, and thereafter and because of it become his own insurer; is a pleasant speculation. That we could not build much worse may be confidently assumed. That we shall improve, rather than retrograde, may be boldly predicated by all who reflect that climate is inexorable; and that the hard and slovenly discomfort of Anne's shiftless reign might as well be revived, as the

"quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,"

of erection, or finish which, with the faintest semblance of reason, are latterly charged to her example.

The founders of this Society builded no wiser than they knew. Thoroughly versed in the Horticultural Science of their own times, they never doubted ;— sagacious and busy men of the world as they were, and had always approved themselves; that much remained to be discovered beyond their immediate ken. They rambled in the fields, which almost encroached upon Main *Street;* they roamed through the shaded walks in the garden of William Lincoln, stretching, in its ample and complete extent, from the Hermitage *Brook* almost to the present Rural Cemetery; and whatsoever they found by brook-side; (for the Salisbury *Pond* was not then even fancied as a possible want;) or in the ever present grove; they gathered, analyzed, and explained, without money or price, to an abounding and continually larger audience. And it was for such reasons:— because they fully recognized an existing necessity; because they saw that the Agricultural Society had enough to demand and occupy its attention, unless it elected to bite off a larger end than it could chew; and for the additional reason, becoming stronger as Worcester should increase in population and extend its habitations, that the farm and orchard must inevitably be pushed farther, and yet more remote, from the Town Hall; that those clear-sighted, large-hearted and public-spirited men — Anthony Chase, Clarendon Harris, Frederic William Paine, William Lincoln, and Stephen Salisbury

associated themselves, with the declared "purpose of advancing the science and encouraging and improving the Practice of Horticulture."

Through Autumnal Exhibitions; and elaborate Reports by expert Committees; either of them maintained, or perfected, at untold cost of time and devoted labor; those men and their successors (for, alas! few of the patriarchs survive), confirmed and permanently established this Worcester County Horticultural Society. And the question which is now suggested, by events occurring around us, is—have we been true to the trust transmitted to us? which we voluntarily assumed! We hold Exhibitions, it is true, as in the infancy of the corporation; and there is an unfailing and ample display of exquisite Flowers and Fruits, each in their season. We offer pecuniary encouragement for the introduction of new varieties of merit: and our tables supply satisfactory evidence that the lure was not ineffective in its temptation. Once, at least, we instituted a course of Botanical Lectures, by an acknowledged Master of the Science: and contrived to keep our Hall about one-third full, by a profuse distribution of tickets, *gratis*, among those who would not otherwise attend. Perhaps we were too easily discouraged. But the blood of the martyrs offers slight promise of grateful nutrition; and few care to supply it, in their own persons, as an original package.

Nevertheless, others have commenced where we left off. The school of the prophets is re-opened; and the Botanical Lecture is seconded and supplemented by the Botanical Class. Another Society does this;—taking up our appropriate task;—making it a labor of love;—and persevering where we wearied and fell faint by the way-side. Without any assured endowment; without any permanent fund, wherefrom to draw at will; with no Scientific Library for reference, belonging to it; it has gone on,—modestly,—enthusiastically,—effectively;—until, at last, it offers, complete and ready for publication a full, descriptive, Flora *of Worcester County*. Alas! that it should be my ill fortune to announce such a work begun and consummated, under other auspices than our own! For ourselves have been the premiums—the ready cash! For those other assiduous students

the present richly earned credit;— the undying renown of actual, solid achievement.

Still, without petty jealousy, it may be our high privilege to foster and support. It has occurred to your *Secretary* that a subscription for a generous number of copies of that work would be a creditable act; and that those copies might well be kept for award as gratuities throughout the Floral Exhibitions of the ensuing year.

And, again: to promote our own declared aims; as well as to assist those of similar tastes who are groping, as it were, in the dark; I would most earnestly recommend that the use of our Library, under such restrictions as may be deemed indispensable, be proffered to any and all students of Botany that shall be accredited to us by the officers of the Natural History Society. Labor, time, and money, are often needlessly wasted, in the effort to found Libraries devoted to some especial branch of science; when all that is essential had been long since accumulated in those larger collections of books that are established upon a wider basis. Liberality in this particular, will enure to our own ultimate benefit. The botanical student of to-day will become the florist and exhibitor of to-morrow. The talent, put out at interest, will yield returns, scarcely to be computed: and that which is now almost a dead investment upon our shelves, loaned out, circulated, and consulted, shall broaden and strengthen the foundation upon which this Society must build its faith of perpetual vitality and usefulness.

The better way of displaying Flowers, at an Exhibition, has never been reduced to one precise, unvarying Rule. The Basket, or Vase may adorn; the Design,— heaven save the mark! bewilder or perplex. The average, uncultivated taste appears to incline toward the massing system; those aggregations, by whatsoever name, that blend and sink all individuality, whether of genera or species. But the incoming tide is irresistible. The single Dahlia is in the ascendant; and the bedding mania has ceased to cloud the popular judgment. And, after all,— why should there be any doubt? As a Horticultural Society, you aim at perfection. If achievement is your avowed object,— you must favor the production of specimen flowers. To determine if

they are perfect,—should they not be shown separately, if possible: at all events, with as little bunching as consists with due arrangement? Take, for example, the Hollyhock! What! or how much can a solitary flower disclose of the manner of growth; the vigor of stalk; or the general character and style of the entire plant? Our schedule, A. D. 1883, called for the "best display;" the "best 12 distinct colors;" the "best 6 distinct colors." Those 12, or 6, colors, like so many kernels of corn upon the ear, may be indicative;—yet of what? Let him declare who has learned the lesson, if any, which they have to teach! But what lessons can you learn from a detached bloom of the Hollyhock,—more than from one of the Gladiolus,—which you would laugh to see? Yet the cases are exactly similar; and any distinction is without a palpable difference. Should not the whole spike of the Hollyhock be required for exhibition? Even John Bull is of that advanced opinion; for, in "The Garden"* "T. H. B." is complimented, yet advised, as follows:—

"Hollyhocks.—(T. H. B.) The flowers you send are good, particularly the dark crimson sort, which is one of the finest of its color. In order to judge Hollyhocks properly, however, the full spikes must be seen."

We have much to learn;—somewhat to forget, or discard. But where there exists a willingness to be taught; a perfect schedule may be hoped for, sooner or later, if not completely attained.

Strawberries were shown, the past season for the first time, flat,—as the term is: or, arranged upon a dish, in a single layer. The experiment was entirely successful, and gave equal satisfaction to competitors and the Judge. Every thing was at once apparent, but flavor; the presence, or lack of that being of the easiest determination. No time was wasted in vague speculation whether the quart, so handsomely "deaconed," was honest: defects or deceit becoming obvious at a glance. It has proved the most decided advance that has been taken, for years, in our manner of displaying the smaller fruits. And we may the better incline to look favorably upon any other suggestion that will promise to facilitate, or simplify, what is sufficiently difficult and

* The Garden (London, Eng.), Aug. 4, p. 104.

tedious, at best,—the task of rendering an entirely impartial and just award. For our signal measure of success, hitherto, let us be grateful!

Seedling Peaches, for which you offer a Standing Premium, have not been shown in as much variety as of old. Specimens from *Mrs.* Henry Lovell, of North Ashland *Street*, in the City of Worcester, attracted the close attention of our faithful Judge; whose original scepticism was finally set at rest. The similarity of species, much more of varieties, is so strong, that the sharpest and most conscientious observation will frequently prove inadequate to the detection of a counterfeit. Imposition is however continually attempted: and it is for the vital interest of Pomologists everywhere, that discovery and exposure should be immediate and summary. In all these cases of uncertain nomenclature, or doubtful origin; the judgment of your *Secretary* is confirmed, as to the value of a capable and honest judge; who makes awards by the best lights at his command; and who does not hesitate to follow and dissipate that treacherous beacon—the *ignis fatuus* of each new competitor, which indicates that what we most want we ought surely to have. The science of Peach-growing; how much more of Plums! is largely that of Paradise Lost. In the good time coming,—whereof Riley is the probable Prophet,—we shall exchange chance for certainty; trade with West Boylston, and Grafton, rather than Delaware; and, reveling in flavor, feel renewed assurance that the proof of each pudding must be in its eating, whatsoever may have been its pedigree!

At the last Annual Meeting of your Trustees, a proposition to create a separate Vegetable Department, with its exclusive and peculiar Committee, failed to secure your approval. At the same time, the first step towards its establishment was taken, by the addition of a specific sum to the General Appropriation, to be applied, as stated, to increase the awards for Vegetables. That money could not have been expended more wisely. To be sure,—if sent to Borriaboola Gha it might have lent its volume to swell the current of Lost River; and possibly, on its return, "after many days," aided in gaining your exemption from taxation, as a new school of theology. But this Horticultural Society

was founded with an honest purpose; has never sought immunity from what should be a common burden, through false pretences; and so now stands upright before this community, bearing the unequal load imposed upon it; owing no man anything that it cannot pay upon demand! Despite an unpropitious season, you have stimulated the growth of Sweet Corn, the Tomato, the Squash; and above all Celery;—to a development whereof the public reap a common benefit. I do not mention Cauliflowers: reserving them as the particular spoil of my own bow and quiver; recalling how often, in days of yore, the lonely hours of an Annual Autumnal Exhibition were occupied in impressing upon my assistant, that the market would absorb whatsoever Mountain *Street* might be made to yield; and feeling especial self-complacency over the manifest fact that neither the sermon, nor its application to the immediate audience, were wasted.

A separate Vegetable Department will be indispensable, before long; if for no other reason, to relieve the judge of Fruits from what will have become an onerous, and somewhat incongruous, duty. At present,—it appears to your *Secretary* better to let well alone: awaiting development, expecting change, and holding ourselves in readiness to accept whatever is new that may approve itself as an advancement upon the old.

In the Spring-time of this Society, when everything was fair with promise; when there was no fund from which to pay premiums, and therefore (?) few cared for them; a Committee was appointed, to devise a *Diploma* of appropriate design and careful execution. There is no record that anything was accomplished. But, does not the need exist? The First-Class Certificates, so-called; awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society of England; are prized beyond measure by their fortunate recipients. Should not this Society extend some recognition of especial merit, in origination; propagation, if you choose; or even rare skill and success of cultivation? The money premium does not represent an equally solid value to all. A meritorious distinction; rigidly guarded, and bestowed solely upon and for desert; would be an object of emulation; and, when secured, become prized and valuable, in proportion to the difficulty of its

attainment. The Centennial Diplomas that adorn our walls attest but partially the renown which attached to your standing as a Society, A. D. 1876. All of those Diplomas should find their congenial and proper home within this hall. A Century hence,—they will supply a point of departure; a method of estimating the progress towards perfection of that Pomological Evolution which started, as its germ, from the *Bosc* and *Comice* of the present day. Let this Society, also, award its Certificates, or Diplomas; yet only as they may be earned, and with a caution that shall be extreme in its parsimony!

A Florist, of wide repute; whose presence at our Exhibitions is in inverse ratio to the warmth of his welcome; who has often placed upon our tables collections of those superb Roses for which he is so deservedly famous; and to whom, still more frequently, we have been indebted for excellent and timely cultural counsel; asks your *Secretary* why our limit of competition is restricted to the County of Worcester? Why the Florists, and Pomologists of the State, are not invited to compete, as freely as they are at Boston, by the Massachusetts Society! He did not imagine that there would be many to avail themselves of such a privilege: "but," added he, "if a crowd, your Society need not fear!" Years ago,—we imposed no such restriction of residence; and it is my individual recollection that no disastrous results followed. On the contrary, it was our occasional felicity to be favored with a display, which, from its intrinsic beauty and the instruction it afforded, richly merited the award that it obtained as it were by unanimous acclaim. What have we gained by our infinitesimal Chinese wall? How much better now might we challenge, or endure, competition, when our members go down upon deliberate forays and return laden with the spoil of the Egyptians! Possibly, it is not a matter of essential moment; but, as an evidence of magnanimity, it could not hurt the collective Society; while, to individuals, wholesome opportunities of observation and comparison, otherwise unavailable, might now and then be presented. Other corporate bodies throw their doors wide open. The managers of the Musical Festival scour the wide world for fresh and acceptable talent. The young and flourishing Rifle Club hold a Tournament; bright precursor of an inter-

minable succession to follow, each more popular and prosperous in their order; and the Disinherited, or Black Knight, are alike welcome within the lists. Our local Agricultural Society broods beneath the wing of the pretentious New England organization; and for years past literally

Stetit nominis umbrâ.

Why should we hesitate, or what shall we apprehend?

Your latest Exhibition, on the 25th ult., became the happy culmination of a successful season. The Hall of Pomona was filled with a collection of fruit and vegetables that burdened the tables; and the space, not thus appropriated, was thronged by an ever-changing, continually-renewing audience. Fruit was in its season, and at its prime; Beurré d'Anjou, Glout Morceau, and Winter Nelis, not being invited in September, as formerly: while the Hubbardston Nonesuch, and Roxbury Russet, had attained their full autumnal development,— whereof the latest month is the most essential to complete maturation. If Flowers failed,— or were inferior; it need not be forgotten that their glory was in the milder days of Summer; nor that, from May to September, there was not a week that was without its attraction,—or surpassing charm. Be thankful that, years ago, you had the prescience to anticipate, and provide for, a possible future! Exult! not as the Pharisee, but with an earnest pride, that you did not listen to the timid caution which shrinks from the first step; cowardly awaiting the initiative by others; but that, instead, you became pioneers of an advanced Horticulture,— blazing, clear and wide, a new and straight path through the wilderness of indecision and untried experiment. Would you know how other Societies, of approved repute, yet linger in the desert, groping blindly for the way that is so bright to us! The lesson might be learned in Boston: but I prefer to take you across the Atlantic:

"Royal Horticultural Society:— It must not be overlooked, that the great disasters which have befallen the Society have arisen mainly from the attempts that have been made to attract the non-horticultural public. The further the Society has departed from its original programme, the worse it has fared. The large exhibitions, even, whatever may once have been the case, are now, as a rule, not only not

remunerative,—that is, they do not attract the general public in number sufficient to make them pay; but they are of very little real value to horticulturists as compared with the committee meetings. By abandoning in part, at least, the Great Show, one source of expense will be materially lessened; while by improving and enhancing the interest of the committee meetings,* the Fellows at large would get as much or more for their subscriptions than they now do.

"Chiswick, and the committees, in fact, should be the main things to which the energy of the Society should be devoted.

"The duties of local committees or local secretaries should be, to communicate at intervals to the parent Society information as to local horticulture;—as what peculiar systems of culture are adopted; or what varieties of Apple, Pear, Potato, or what not, do best in the particular locality:—in fact, to act as scouts for the parent Society; which, in return, should keep the provinces *au courant* with what is done in London, and, by the medium of Chiswick, distribute such grafts, seeds, or plants, of new or improved kinds, as could fairly be distributed without interfering with legitimate trade."†

The Nineteenth Bi-ennial Session of the American Pomological Society was duly held, in Philadelphia, during the second week of September, last. The dates usually selected for those Sessions are about as untimely as they could well be for Massachusetts: especially since it was determined to invite a simultaneous display, from all parts of the Republic, of their favorite fruits. September is the month wherein, from time immemorial, our Harvest shows are appointed: and the question must necessarily be forced upon us, biennially, whether of two things, each eminently desirable, shall be preferred. Such election is difficult, perhaps invidious; and its necessity might well be obviated. At any rate, it would seem that the latitude, of the locality chosen, shall be considered, whenever a *Pomological Exhibition* is invited: in which event, the same week would not hold good for Massachusetts, Georgia, Illinois, or Pennsylvania.

I have suggested, heretofore, that it might not be presumptuous for a Society, so firmly established as our own, to contemplate a session of the Pomological Society here, in Worcester. We could accustom ourselves to the idea; and, if not in the immediate future, perhaps common consent might

* Fairly equivalent to our own Weekly Exhibitions. [E. W. L.]

† Gardener's Chronicle, Feby. 10, 1883.

concede to us the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of our Incorporation. A. D. 1892, is quite distant: and doubtless the writer, with a moiety of this audience, may be cultivating Eclectic Strawberries; or inhaling eternal and celestial fragrance, from the Blue Roses of Jerusalem, the Golden. The alternative, not being even a plausible supposition, is not taken into the account. That Lower Region, surcharged as it is with theological sulphurets; exempt as it must be from mildew and every form of fungoid growth; can be no perennial habitation or home for the true Horticulturist,—all whose labors are exerted in the promotion of a better and happier life. Rather, let it be reserved for the Church-Member, who deliberately withholds from Cæsar the things that are indisputably his own! Somewhat also for the Civic Assessor! who descries, in a sub-lease to the Pitcher and Catcher; not seldom to the lusty Stallion and his professional server; that degree of Education or Science, wherein, it must be admitted,—the Florist and Pomologist are signally, or sexually, at fault. But the members of this Society, a decade hence; enjoying freedom from debt, and possessing adequate means; may well wish to show their choice Library and the complete, as unincumbered, structure which is their Horticultural home; to their fellows of congenial pursuits and tastes throughout the Republic. No one need feel shame, save for his own fault or negligence, should your prospective guests obtain a furtive, if no better, view of Worcester and its suburbs—polished gems in its coronal of rural beauty.

For it may as well be understood,—being above and beyond denial; that this Society is no—poor pussy!—needing to have its fur stroked smoothly; does not exist by patronage; is grateful for honest and hearty appreciation; and peremptorily declines to be relegated to a second, or inferior rank. In many respects, it falls short of its avowed aims: it does not always seek so much to increase and diffuse a knowledge of scientific and practical Horticulture, as to put money in its individual purse. Yet,—when all is admitted in derogation, this fact presents itself, salient and actual: that this organization of ours is throbbing with healthy blood; that its vitality is unimpaired, old age maintaining its clutch; and youth, of either sex, acquiring a

fresher and more tenacious hold. Whatsoever you choose to make of this Society, within the coming decade,—that, be sure it will become, as an instrumentality for good or ill.

You may knuckle to cool assumption! surrender precedence to brazen pretension! or, continuing in the even tenor of your way, so conduct your affairs, that, when the time is at hand to celebrate your Golden Wedding to Horticultural Science and Practice; there shall be none to withhold due laud and reverence. For such a consummation have many labored already, achieving the toilsome ascent of Pisgah, yet realizing that the Land of Promise, stretching out in far perspective, was not for their enjoyment, or possession. To that end may we devote ourselves,—assured that no toil can be fruitless which is inspired by the love of humanity: and that all labor, free from the taint of personal interest, will earn and insure its own reward, in proportion to its abnegation of self.

Our delegation was small in number, if not restricted as to size. "*Tempora mutantur!*";—as my "*captatores verborum*" intimate, heretofore suggested in these Reports. It was not a pilgrimage to Boston,—to your next-door neighbor: nor could due representation dovetail with household shopping. But this lack of adequate attendance, liable to become more significant as distance extends, impresses upon me still more forcibly the duty of advising a remedy. Should not this Society recognize it as an inevitable obligation to be represented at each recurring Session of the American Pomological Society? Should it not take all proper means to ensure that its representation shall be effective? It cannot always command the gratuitous service of members who will defray their own expenses. It has no reason to expect such service to be volunteered; and it should have too high a regard for Horticulture,—whether as a Science or Practice,—to be willing to accept such proffer if tendered. That we should be represented, commends itself as eminently fit. That we should be represented by competent men, is, of course, your unanimous judgment. That the common treasure should support the common burden, must be admitted by you, upon reflection;—needing no argument. And, therefore, I do not hesitate to advise that the travelling expenses of our delegate to Phila-

delphia, A. D. 1883, be re-imbursed; and that this Society adopt a settled policy of representation, within sharply defined limits, at all future meetings of Societies of cognate pursuits.

A subject, of especial interest to all Pomologists, was set forth with great earnestness by the venerable *President* of the American Pomological Society, in his Annual Address:—

"Our Society has been foremost in the field of Reform in this work ('the establishment of short, plain, and proper rules, to govern the nomenclature and description of our fruits),' but there is much yet to be done. We should have a system of rules consistent with our Science, regulated by common sense, and which shall avoid ostentatious, indecorous, inappropriate and superfluous names. Let us have no more Generals, Colonels, or Captains, attached to the names of our fruits; no more Presidents, Governors or titled dignitaries; no more Monarchs, Kings, or Princes, no more Mammoths, Giants, or Tom Thumbs; no more Nonsuches, Seek-no furthers, Ne plus ultras, Hog-pens, Sheep-noses, Big Bobs, Iron Clads, Legal Tenders, Sucker States, or Stump-the-Worlds. Let us have no more long, unpronounceable, irrelevant, high-flown, bombastic names to our fruits, and, if possible, let us dispense with the now confused terms of Belle, Beurré, Calebasse, Doyenné, Pearmain, Pippin, Seedling, Beauty, Favorite, and other like useless and improper titles to our fruits. The cases are very few where a single word will not form a better name for a fruit than two or more. Thus shall we establish a standard worthy of imitation by other nations, and I suggest that we ask the coöperation of all pomological and horticultural societies, in this and foreign countries, in carrying out this important reform."*

You will doubtless recollect the rigorous contention of your *Secretary* that the new Belgian Pear might better be named Ansault, than Bonne du Puits d'Ansault! That sensible abbreviation found ready and general assent. A reform, like the one outlined by *Col.* Wilder (as a matter of nomenclature, it might be asked if he takes exception to his own martial title!) may well command universal acceptance. How far it can be carried is another question. Bose, and Comice, are intelligible; without the usual prefix of *Beurré* or *Doyenné*. But the Northern Spy, and the Worcester Spy, although handsome and of high quality, are entirely different; and we may well be in suspense which is meant under the proposed dispensation, when either is brought up for trial. At present,—you would stump the world with your

* See Appendix A.

Peach,—in the nature of a defiance to produce a better! But how is your pride brought low, when some blockhead,—fresh from a logging camp, imagines that you have been felling the round world, at its base, and are preparing to realize upon its stumpage.

Your co-operation in facilitating a reform in this matter of confused nomenclature, will be readily accorded. But let us be sure, first, that it is a real amendment! and not, simply, a change that shall go to swell an already overgrown dictionary of synonymes. Why is not *Nonesuch* descriptive, and also distinctive?

At the second day's session, an Essay was read by *Professor* C. V. Riley, the justly celebrated Entomologist, entitled "Recent Advances in Horticultural Entomology." In the course of his remarks, the learned *Professor* alluded to many new and interesting discoveries respecting the best means for the destruction of the pests of the pomologist; and exhibited apparatus for the proper distribution of various insecticides. He recommended

"an emulsion of kerosene and sour milk, in the proportion of two (2) parts of the oil to one (1) of the milk. The mixture should be thoroughly churned; after which the compound, thus formed, will not resolve itself into its elements, no matter how long a time it is kept. Mixed with about twenty (20) times its bulk of water, and dispersed, in a fine spray, over the bark and foliage of trees, it will destroy the insects that are so injurious to our fruit and shade trees."

Professor Riley was heard with close attention; and, when he had concluded, the Society tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks. The use of Kerosene, as an Insecticide, has been the subject of more or less successful experiment, in England, for some years past. The trouble, hitherto, has been, to retain the oil in permanent suspense: a mere solution of the oil with water, quickly resolving into its component parts. If the formula of *Professor* Riley proves effective, upon trial; and its simplicity is greatly in its favor; there will be no excuse; may we not trust —no toleration! for that sloth and slovenliness which suffers defoliation and spoil from canker-worms, codling-moth or curculio, because of the labor involved in checking their ravages. The proposed remedy, or rather method of prevention, is the cheapest possible; the privilege of playing from a garden engine

would have been considered fun, when the writer was a boy; and were the operation dubbed mischief, boys of like tendencies might be discovered, at this late day. So much, at least, is certain; we must conquer our Insect-Foes, or be conquered by them. All remedies or methods of preservation, hitherto suggested, have failed upon trial: usually for the reason that their application exacted an amount of toil, and expense, wholly out of proportion to the benefit actually experienced. Possibly the practice devised by *Dr.* Hull, of guarding the Plum from the Curculio, by the jarring system, should be excepted from this sweeping condemnation. Yet, few people care for Plums, when they can get Apples, or Pears: so that the formula of *Professor* Riley comes none too soon to supply an admitted want. A sure yield from the Cherry-tree may also be expected; since the loathsome swarms of Aphides ought to succumb readily to the oily deluge. The newspaper report leaves it in doubt whether the solution can be used, without injury, upon Plants,—notably, the Rose: but precise experiment can determine what reduction, or further dilution, may be necessary, if any.

Some of our members,—"male and female created He them!" have striven at times, with varying success, to ascertain into what queer and unnatural shapes flowers could be perverted, or distorted. All such may like to know that the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society maintained its just pre-eminence; and that its Floral Designs were, as in days of old, fearfully and wonderfully made. There was, for example, a "Bridge Over Jordan!" the customary access to it, that hard road to travel,—being wrought by a lively imagination. Philadelphia has ever been a godly city, as was manifested by her burnt offering of churches, some forty years ago: and, even now, in the process of evolution, she is nothing, if not pious. So that you will not be surprised to learn, after passing Jordan, that "the entire centre of the platform" of Horticultural Hall, "was occupied by a Floral Chancel." The local reporter gushes over its "elaborate design?" and becomes fairly enraptured with "its fine regard for harmony of colors." To his charmed eye, rolling in a fine floral frenzy, is "represented the sides and back of the chancel; a reading-desk

with an open Bible on it; an arm-chair in red roses; and an elaborate carpet, as a ground work for the whole." "It is said," —note his caution! "that the Dahlias in it (the carpet?) number more than 4,000;" and he naively opines that "there are rather more of every other flower than of Dahlias!" Alas! that it should be left for your *Secretary*, at this distance, to detect a fatal omission. The "counterfeit presentment" of the Rector! Under what envious eclipse were hidden the moon-like features of the *Reverend* Cream Cheese!

The period is not so very remote,—within the vigorous manhood of your Father and mine, Mr. President! when the Town and Parish were co-terminous and, as it were, identical; when every descendant from Adam became, whether of his own volition, or from compulsion by the tithingman, a regular attendant upon public worship; and necessarily, as inexorably, a child of grace; and when the Meeting-House, for the Lord's Day, was also held in common and legitimate use, by the whole people, at the Election on the last Wednesday in May. But a single creed, or protest, term it which you will! being tolerated; since orthodoxy is my doxy, you know! there could be no dissent to be made an object of invidious discrimination. A man was taxed,—whether or no; and the density of his faith, the extravagance of his heresy, or even the rank insolence of his atheism, availed nothing to secure immunity.

But we have changed all that,—as they say in France: and now enjoy our one gravy and forty-five religions*! Is there not a grim sarcasm in the practical operation of the law, that would foster and disseminate a faith about which scarcely two men think alike? Foster, and spread it broadcast, not at their cost by whom it is cherished; but at the expense of schismatics; and by the imposition of burdens grievous to be borne, upon property consecrated to such beneficent purposes as is this—our Hall of Horticulture! It is a difficult matter to redress a wrong, when the only possible remedy involves the relinquishment, by others, of a pecuniary advantage. Nevertheless, the right is sure to

* The Worcester City Directory, for the current year, recites the titles of Forty-Five (45) distinct religious societies; and "the cry is—still, they come!"

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

prevail, in the long run. And we have but to persevere, to win relief from an invidious and illegal discrimination against Horticulture; or to overthrow the entire fabric of injustice which, already top-heavy, has no other support than the "miry clay" of sectarian or doctrinal, exemption from a burden that should be borne by all, as it enures to the common welfare.

The levy upon your property, A. D. 1882, amounted to the sum of $838.00; A. D. 1883, $877.20: are exacted from you in order, as the Constitution of Massachusetts puts it,—

"to cherish the interests of Literature and the Sciences, &c., to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards, and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country," &c., &c.

At the same time, the Assessors recognize, as entitled to exemption from Taxation for the support of a Fire Department; the Police; or Government generally; under the following classification :—

	Real Estate.	Personal.
Literary Institutions	$301,700	$69,500
Benevolent " } Charitable " }	32,300	3,000
Scientific "	136,500	40,000
Houses of Worship	1,478,700	
Agricultural Societies	76,600	
	$2,022,800	$112,500
* Total		$2,135,300

Although published in the plural, there is but one Agricultural Society, so-called; as you are well aware. And that, besides immunity for its valuable tract of land, is in the annual receipt of a Bounty from the State that nearly equals the sum extorted from us!

You will observe the description by the Assessors:—Literary; Benevolent; Charitable; Scientific; Devotional; Agricultural! What then are we, if none of these! You have read of "a man without a country." You have heard of Mahommed's coffin miraculously poised betwixt Heaven and earth. But were you

* A. D. 1882: the valuation of property exempted was $2,046,600.

ever told of the preter-natural experience of that forlorn ghost, who, applied, after death, for admission within the Pearly Gates. St. Peter knew him not and "sent him over"—as they term it at the Police Court. There also he was not wanted: a political convention was in session, and every cot was occupied. Yet, perplexed by his remonstrances; and perceiving their force; Lucifer at last relented. "Our rules are copied from those of the Medes and Persians," said he, "and are inflexible! but I will do what I can. Take this roll of brimstone, and start a little hell of your own!"

We are not "literary"; we are not "benevolent"; nor "scientific"; nor *devotional;* nor even "agricultural"! Still, could we but become beneficiaries of infernal magnanimity; obtaining some of that sulphur—at least, its flowers; we might possibly secure our Grapes from mildew, for ultimate valuation as products of the garden or orchard; even if we did not save our corporate bacon from the assessors.*

As I have heretofore reminded you,—the Statutes relating to "Houses of Religious Worship" enact that

"portions of such houses appropriated for purposes other than religious worship, shall be taxed at the value thereof to the owners of the houses."

What was the amount taxed upon the "Church Vestry" of Wholesale Salvation, in Pleasant *Street*, A. D. 1883, in which was advertised, for successive evenings, the "very best of Turkey Suppers, 35 cts.!" "Each evening the Pied Piper of Hamlin, and his Army of Rats! in a series of Illustrated Tableaux." Wherein also the elect are informed that,—"At a great expense, Madame Le Blache has been engaged to introduce her famous Gallery of Beauty." "Admission 10, and 15 cents. Supper from 6 to 8."

We cross the Street to Puritan Chapel, "crowded to its utmost capacity" as the report has it, by an audience that listened to "The Deacon's Story," sandwiched as it were between a vocal solo,—"What will you do, Love?" and the Poet-Laureate's idealization of the Adulteress!

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* See Appendix "B" for Statement, in detail, of Property (Real and Personal) exempted. E. W. L.

Let us remain in this *Chapel*, for awhile, "inviting our souls to loaf," after a style scarce possible elsewhere; at anything like the same price, and—exemption! General admission 25 cts., Reserved seats, 35 cts. "Pour out thy heart before the Lord!" sang the tenor: and when the congregation insisted that he should continue pouring,—out of the fulness of that heart the mouth spake:—"Annie Lauric"!

Two evenings later, for fifty cents, in that same School of the Profits,—you could hear, in Greek, all about the "Killing of Laius," from a play compounded in equal parts of Incest and Parricide: or bow your head in the devout meditation, befitting the place and occasion," as you thought of "Uncle Micajah Treat at Slambasket Beach!".

And yet once more in this Sanctuary! for that is about the scent of it;—Upon this occasion, a maid sings of "Love's Heaven"; while a quartette blend "mixed voices" in "My heart and hand are thine!" Thereupon ensues a curious concatenation. First comes "A Wine Song"; followed by "Above, in her chamber"; when "The Two Grenadiers" succumb to "A Night in Venice." It did not cost much; and the reporter pronounces it "a musical and financial success."

And now, leaving this patch of holy ground, we will resume our shoes; simply adding that, upon a subsequent occasion, doubtless replete with grace,—"the comic pictures of Frank Lawrence pleased the people"!

Proceeding South and reaching the *Church* of the Pious Immersion, if a child, in possession of a quarter-dollar, you may enjoy the blessed privilege of listening to the "Famous Tennesseeans, Jubilee Singers, and Colored Concert Company, in one of their Weird and thrilling Concerts. Miss Pinkie Johnson, the Great Shouting Soprano," will make you wish that your ears, at least, may be "dipped".

And so you can continue, from one Exempt to another,—from the Church of the Tri-une God to that House of His at the foot of the Mountain; and it is the same invariable and mercenary monotone of "miscellaneous concerts", or "musical entertainments", precisely described, in the Statutes, as "purposes other than religious worship"; and therefore subjecting the "portions

of such houses appropriated to them to taxation at the value thereof."

Nor would it require a marine telescope, to detect Catholicism in the same boat. As she gathers "The Last Rose of Summer," her "Warrior Bold" is singing "How dear the hour!" and "No, Sir!" is her coquettish response to "Love's Request." Rome, however, while insisting upon equal immunity, is believed to claim larger license both in faith and practice; veneering either with less Pharisaism than has become a second nature to Dissent.

Now who, and of what kind, are they who thus demand and get exemption from Taxation, at the expense of the remaining community? Is it Lazarus, "covered with sores" who, for a bare subsistence, must go to the dogs! Is it the poor and lowly, who, cheaply clad and unable to pay costly pew-rents, find themselves relegated to that temple in the wilderness where, without subscription or contribution-box, they may at least, look from Nature up to Nature's God! Is it not rather Dives, with his "sisters, cousins and aunts;" clothed in purple and fine linen; the pampered children of Patent and Protection; whose livelihood has legislation for a foster-mother; and to whom nothing seems more natural than that the public—patient pack-horse! should be made to bear the burden, "grievous to be borne," of their atonement and salvation. Exhorted the Apostle:—"Let him give not grudgingly, or of necessity!" Responds the disciple:—"Give not at all from your own substance,—but rather fleece the people!"

And it is for this that our Horticultural Society is singled out for an exception, or scape-goat! Its opportunities, like its doors, are open to all. Its benefits are withheld from none who would partake. Why should Boanerges, or Cream-Cheese, be selected for public beneficiaries; who toil not, neither do they spin, but whose lines have fallen in pleasant places; yea, even among the flesh-pots; whose every "house of worship" is rounded off with kitchen and pantry; and to whose holy nostrils the sniff of the sacrificial oyster ascendeth, forever and ever!

I know not how it strikes you, *Mr. President*, and my associates! but, to me, nothing in the whole political economy is so

rank with injustice, as this exemption from taxation of corporate property, upon pretexts that are merely specious; an exemption that is complete as to themselves,—partial and inequitable as it affects others. The omission from assessment of the widow, and orphan; whose mite scarce suffices to keep the wolf from their door; is one thing. It is not, at any rate, a statutory injustice. Nor has it any relation to the shameless shirking of their solemn duty, by the professed disciples of the Living God, whose explicit injunction to them was that they should "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's."

Hating wrong; and particularly that flagrant manifestation of it which is involved in special Privilege; with implicit faith in the ultimate power of Truth; I am enlisted for this war. Against principalities or powers; things present or to come; with whatsoever might is in me, I shall continue to wage it to the end.

Upon the return of the writer from Illinois; in which superb State he had spent years of that younger and brighter life, to which a lingering memory recurs as to one of those dreams of Arcadia that I cannot doubt have been experienced by all who hear me, once at least in their lives; he found the Worcester County Horticultural Society in fortunate and thrifty existence. It was object-teaching, still: as it had been in the old Town Hall: teaching from example as it continues yet, with extreme insistence upon excellence; object-teaching as, it is to be hoped, it shall endure so long as this *Trust* is maintained intact, and inviolate. William Lincoln had gone to his rest; and other duties claimed the attention of Emory Washburn: but Frederic William Paine, John Milton Earle, and Clarendon Harris, were earnest and instant, as when of old they aided to assort, analyze, and explain that floral conglomeration—the entire mass of flowers collected by the pupils of the public schools. The writer sought not,—as he could not desire,—more congenial or privileged association. The active energy of Worcester was enlisted in behalf of the young Society; for the lust and rust of riches had not then enervated the life of the town, and sapped its reserved, or latent force. His name was enrolled, in due

course. And now he finds, upon reference to his certificate of admission, that it was attested by *Secretary* Haven, to whose memory inadequate tribute has been recently paid; and by Isaac Davis, *President.*

His birth just coëval with the Century,—the active career of Isaac Davis had continued down almost to the recollection of the youngest who hear me. As a vigilant and successful Mayor of this City of Worcester, he was doubtless best known to the majority. But how many are aware that he was the *Second* President of this Society, succeeding *Dr.* John Green; and that, for four (4) consecutive years, from A. D. 1844, to 1848, he discharged every function of that honorable office with characteristic diligence and fidelity. This Society was extremely fortunate, in its infancy, in finding men to administer its affairs, whose position compelled respect; and whose unstinted devotion to its welfare attracted sympathy and co-operation. The well-known sagacity and prudence of Isaac Davis, in financial management, were of priceless value to an association, struggling as was this, at that period, merely to get upon its feet. The rare fortune that crowned his several terms of municipal service did not fail to distinguish his Horticultural tenure. That happy legacy of *Hon.* Daniel Waldo; to which, coming in our hour of utmost need, we may well ascribe the cause and fact of our assured permanence; fell in during his first year as President. That considerable sum, with the savings of past and current years, was so admirably managed, that its increase justified, under his immediate successor, the purchase of land and the ultimate erection of this Hall. Others are entitled to their share of the credit: and to all such, as occasion has seemed to require, due laud has been rendered. But it is simple justice to award to the clear foresight, the wise precaution, and the patient frugality, that ever characterized Isaac Davis, in other affairs, an equal measure of success when those qualities were employed by him in our behalf, and for our essential interests.

He was a constant contributor to our stated Exhibitions, and his display was almost invariably unique. Whether his own taste inclined to the singular and luxuriant forms of tropical vegetation, I should hesitate to affirm, with positiveness. But

those who can recall his terraces; and, in fact, the entire lawn before his residence upon Main *Street;* studded as it were, with immense plants of rare selection and careful culture; will realize the stock from which he could draw at will to ornament and magnify our Exhibitions. What has been achieved, since, upon such an extensive scale; by our associates, William T. Merrifield, and Stephen Salisbury; was in a manner, if not in degree, anticipated by him. If, in after life, his contributions were lessened, and finally ceased altogether; it was owing to the change of residence that diminished his opportunities, and not to any loss of personal interest. He remained a life-long lover of flowers and fruits.

Differing widely in political sentiment from a large majority of the community, for the greater part of his life, it was no slight acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in him, by his fellow-citizens, that his services were demanded at periods of the most intense partisan frenzy. That highly exalted species of patriotism which regards and denounces a political opponent, as necessarily a scoundrel, only reflected upon him in moments of stagnation and calm. After each recurring riot in oil-cloth and petroleum; each novel and convincing demonstration of the political gospel deduced from the toilsome parade, the flare of wicks, and the stench of oil; the second sober thought of the reformed community was wont to mortify its flesh, and chasten its exuberant spirit, by electing Isaac Davis to its local Chief Magistracy.

It chanced to be the good fortune of the writer, to be so situated that he could cast a decisive vote in favor of the first selection, for the Mayoralty, of our late associate. The action of the Liberal Union, at that time, commanded popular approval. The official conduct of our friend was such, that it never became necessary, thereafter, to insist upon a candidature which, in hours of public distrust or paralysis, obviously suggested itself as the one thing essential and proper.

His place at our counsels and Exhibitions has long been vacant. But there is space upon our walls for his impressive and majestic features; and in one of those panels his Portrait will be suspended, so long as our Hall may endure. His chil-

dren most cordially met the suggestion of your *Secretary;* and the work of art before you becomes, by their ready munificence, at once your property and your treasure. Reserving room for those who have exerted and spent themselves in our service; and therefore in the beneficent cause of Horticulture, everywhere; and for such exclusively; we shall bear continuing testimony to the faith heretofore delivered to the saints,—abiding in us now, forever. For others,—the portraiture of priest, or warrior; of statesman, or demagogue; of Gentile, or Mormon; of Prophet, or dupe! For ourselves—the speaking lineaments that brightened at the aspect of all that was lovely and of good report!

For us! and for our HORTICULTURAL HALL, in its renovation! Apples of Gold—in pictures of silver!

All which is respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,
Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Worcester, Massachusetts, November 7, A. D. 1883.

APPENDIX "A."

RULES OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, RELATIVE TO NOMENCLATURE.

SECTION I.

NAMING AND DESCRIBING NEW FRUITS.

Rule 1.—The originator or introducer (in the order named) has the prior right to bestow a name upon a new or unnamed fruit.

Rule 2.—The Society reserves the right, in case of long, inappropriate, or otherwise objectionable names, to shorten, modify, or wholly change the same, when they shall occur in its discussions or reports; and also to recommend such changes for general adoption.

Rule 3.—The names of fruits should, preferably, express, as far as practicable by a single word, the characteristics of the variety, the name of the originator, or the place of its origin. Under no ordinary circumstances should more than a single word be employed.

Rule 4.—Should the question of priority arise between different names for the same variety of fruit, other circumstances being equal, the name first publicly bestowed will be given precedence.

Rule 5.—To entitle a new fruit to the award or commendation of the Society, it must possess (at least for the locality for which it is recommended) some valuable or desirable quality or combination of qualities, in a higher degree than any previously known variety of its class and season.

Rule 6.—A variety of fruit, having been once exhibited, examined, and reported upon, as a new fruit, by a committee of the Society, will not, thereafter, be recognized as such, so far as subsequent reports are concerned.

* * * * * *

SECTION III.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

Rule 1.—It shall be the duty of the President, at the first session of the Society, on the first day of an exhibition of fruits, to appoint a committee of five expert pomologists, whose duty it shall be to supervise the nomenclature of the fruits on exhibition, and in case of error to correct the same.

Rule 2.—In making the necessary corrections they shall, for the convenience of examining and awarding committees, do the same at as early a period as practicable, and in making such corrections they shall use cards readily distinguishable from those used as labels by exhibitors, appending a mark of doubtfulness in case of uncertainty.

T. T. LYON, South Haven, Mich.
*JOHN A. WARDER, North Bend, Ohio.
J. J. THOMAS, Union Springs, N. Y.
C. M. HOVEY, Cambridge, Mass.
P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.
} Committee.

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*Deceased, since the Report was concluded.

APPENDIX "B."

EXEMPTED PROPERTY.

Description and Valuation of Estates Not Taxed.

The following is a list of the estates, religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational, which are exempted from taxation in this city:

All Saints Society, church corner of Pleasant and Irving Streets, land, 20,295 feet; valuation, $20,000; church, $120,000; total, $140,000.

American Antiquarian Society, Library and furniture, $50,000; land, 15,225 feet; valuation, $6,500; Antiquarian Hall, $35,000; total, $91,500.

Bethel Methodist Society, Hanover Street, 10,440 feet; valuation, $2,200; church, $1,500; total, $3,700.

Calvinistic Cong'l Society, Main Street, 11,731 feet; valuation, $11,700; church, $25,000; total, $36,700.

Church of the Unity, Elm Street, 10,025 feet; valuation, $18,000; church, $17,000: total, $35,000.

Church of Christ, Thomas Street, land, 5,538 feet; valuation, $2,800; church, $6,500; total, $9,300.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Prescott Street, 12,742 feet; valuation, $25,000; church, $25,000; total, $50,000.

Church of the Sacred Heart, Cambridge Street, 26,888 feet; valuation, $1,000; church unfinished, $25,000; total, $26,000.

College of the Holy Cross, College Street, 170 acres; valuation, $20,400; live stock and furniture, $6,000; college building, $110,000; barn, $6,000; total, $142,400.

Dewey Street Baptist Society, 6,076 feet; valuation, $500; church, $3,500; total, $4,000.

First Baptist Society, 14,588 feet; valuation, $14,600; church, $32,000; total, $46,600.

First Unitarian Society, Main Street, 14,303 feet; valuation, $7,100; church, $42,000; total, $49,100.

First Universalist Society, Pleasant Street, 11,118 feet; valuation, $16,700; church, $45,000; total, $61,700.

Grace Methodist Society, Walnut Street, 8,189 feet; valuation, $10,200; church, $45,000; total, $55,200.

Home for Aged Females, Orange Street, 10,912 feet; valuation, $4,800; furniture, $2,000; house, $10,000; total, $16,800.

Laurel Street Methodist Society, 4,759 feet; valuation, $1,000; church, $10,000; total, $11,000.

Lincoln Sq. Baptist Church, Highland Street, 5,935 feet; valuation, $2,200; church, $23,000; total, $25,200.

Main Street Baptist Society, 21,021 feet; valuation, $14,700; church, $28,000; total, $42,700.

Mission Chapel, Summer Street, 4,940 feet; valuation, $3,700; chapel, $5,000; total, $8,700.

Notre Dame Catholic Society, Park Street, 8,895 feet; valuation, $11,100; church, $35,000; total, $46,100.

Old South Congregational Society, Central Park; church, $23,000.

Oread Institute, Oread Place, 139,776 feet; valuation, $16,000; furniture, $5,000; institute building, $16,000; total, $37,000.

Pleasant Street Baptist Society, 6,600 feet; valuation, $13,800; church, $23,000; total, $36,800.

Plymouth Congregational Society, Pearl Street, 9,193 feet; valuation, $13,800; church, $100,000; total, $113,800.

Plymouth Congregational Society and others, corner of Southbridge and Princeton Streets; 4,720 feet; valuation, $500; chapel, $2,000; total, $2,500.

Piedmont Congregational Society, Main Street, 16,416 feet; valuation, $9,800; church, $100,000; total, $109,800.

Salem Street Congregational Society, Salem Square, 7,372 feet; valuation, $8,600; church, $45,000; total, $53,600.

Society of Friends, Chatham Street, 14,468 feet; valuation, $10,000; church, $2,000; total, $12,000.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Society, Southbridge Street, 5,200 feet, land corner of Southbridge and Cambridge Streets, 12,000 feet; valuation, $500 for each; chapel, $2,000; unfinished chapel, $4,000; total, $7,000.

St. John's Catholic Society, Temple Street, 8,500 feet; valuation, $2,800; church, $45,000; total, $47,800.

St. John's schools of Worcester, house 44 Temple Street, $4,200; 7,500 feet of land, $2,300; school building, Temple Street, $5,000; land, 29,415 feet; valuation, $8,800. Vernon Street, house, $4,500; barn, $300; chapel (unfinished) and school building, $13,000; land, 99,966 feet; valuation, $10,000; total, $48,100.

St. Anne's Catholic Society, Shrewsbury Street, 8,530 feet; valuation, $4,300; church, $14,000; estate Eastern Avenue and Gage Street, 33,190 feet; valuation, $3,300; total, $21,600.

St. Paul's Catholic Society, Chatham Street, 28,102 feet; valuation, $35,200; church, $175,000; total, $210,200.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Gethsemane Society, Mulberry Street, 6,090 feet; valuation, $1,200; church unfinished, $3,000; total, $4,200.

Swedish Evangelical Congregational Society, Providence and Ledge Streets, 19,800 feet; valuation, $2,600; church unfinished, $———.

Trinity Methodist Society, Main Street, 8,098 feet; valuation, $13,400; church, $43,000; total, $56,400.

Union Congregational Society, Front Street, 7,712 feet; valuation, $32,800; church, $40,000; total, $72,800.

Union Hill Methodist Society, Coral Street, 11,850 feet; valuation, $2,000; church, $12,000; total, $14,000.

Webster Square Methodist Society, Main Street, 20,000 feet; valuation, $1,000; church, $9,000; total, $10,000.

Worcester Academy, Baptist, Provideuce Street, 160,000 feet; valution, $18,000; Academy building, $36,000; furniture, $2,000; total, $56,000.

Worcester Children's Friend Society, Main Street, 26,266 feet; valuation, $10,500; house, $7,000; total, $17,500.

Worcester Agricultural Society, Agricultural Street, 966,134 feet; valuation, $67,600; Agricultural Hall, $6,000; total, $73,600.

Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, Boynton Street, 487,792 feet; valuation, $34,200; school building, $65,000; shop, $28,000; house lot, Boynton Street, 30,800 feet; valuation, $3,800; house, $5,500; total, $136,500.

Worcester County Mechanics Association, exempt in part, library and furniture, $6,500; on building exempt in part, $16,500; estate on Main Street, exempt in part, $21,300; total, $44,300.

Zion's Methodist Society, Exchange Street, 2,521 feet; valuation, $1,500; church, $2,500; total, $4,000.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Members of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Your Librarian respectfully submits the following report for the year just closed. The additions to the Library by purchase or gift are as follows:

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Parts 1 and 2; 1882; R. Manning.

The American Journal of Forestry; by Franklin B. Hough; Society.

Curtis Botanical Magazine; Vol. 37; Third Series; Society.

Harvard University Bulletin; Vol. 2; No. 10; A. A. Brooks.

Harvard University Bulletin; Vol. 2; No. 11; A. A. Brooks.

Curtis Botanical Magazine; Vol. 38; Third Series; Society.

Transactions of Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Geo. Lincoln.

Nebraska and its Settlers; J. F. Allen.

High Schools for Girls in Sweden; Bureau of Education.

Maternal Schools in France; No. 5; Bureau of Education.

Technical Instruction in France; No. 6; Bureau of Education.

Industrial Art in Schools; Bureau of Education.

Planting Trees in School Grounds; Bureau of Education.

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The Massachusetts Ploughman; 1883; *Courtesy* of ye Ploughman.

The Worcester Directory; 1883; Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. BROOKS,

Librarian.

Hall of Flora,

November 7, 1883.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

OFFERED BY THE

WORCESTER COUNTY

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEAR

1884.

The attention of Exhibitors is particularly called to the Rules and Regulations, General and Special.

Worcester, Mass.
CHARLES HAMILTON, PRINTER,
311 Main Street.
1884.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

James Draper, *Chairman.*
James F. Allen.
George Cruickshanks.

Calvin L. Hartshorn,
Hermann F. A. Lange,
Newell Wood,
W. W. Cook,
Charles E. Parker,
William H. Earle,
Charles E. Brooks,
Adin A. Hixon.

President—Francis H. Dewey.
Secretary—Edward W. Lincoln,
Nos. 5 Oak, and 18 Front Streets.

JUDGES OF AWARD.

Flowers, Plants, Etc.—Hermann F. A. Lange.
Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.—James Draper.

COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE.

James F. Allen,
Hermann F. A. Lange,
George E. Francis,
O. B. Hadwen,
James Draper.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL EXHIBITIONS.

A. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of Exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

B. Correct and legible names must be attached to each and every Flower or Plant entered in a class of named varieties.

C. All articles offered for premium must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibitions, etc.

D. All *Small Fruits* must be entered in boxes or baskets (except in the case of Strawberries, which are to be shown "*flat*"); but they may be displayed subsequently in plates or dishes, at the taste of the exhibitor.

E. The Judges may correct, before the close of any Exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

F. The cards of competitors shall be put, reversed, beneath the plates; and the Judges of Award shall be excluded from the Hall of Exhibition until the Exhibition itself is ready for judgment.

G. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Exhibitions will be held on every Wednesday afternoon, commencing March 5th, and terminating October 29th, A. D. 1884. The hours of exhibition will be between 3 and 4.30 o'clock. Articles offered for premium must be in the Hall by 2.15 o'clock P. M., of the days of exhibition. Between 2.15 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Secretary, and the Librarian, who will allow no one else to be present. The Judges of Award may be admitted under the limitations of GENERAL RULE F.

2. Competition for premiums is open to all; but a discount of one-third of the amount will be made from awards to persons who are not Members of the Society; and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for premium shall have been grown by the competitors, *within the County of Worcester*, for a period of at least one (1) month previous to the date of exhibition.

3. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges, and *not even the owners* will have liberty to *remove* them until the exhibition is closed; when they will be delivered as the contributors may direct.

4. No cards of a business nature will be allowed in any Exhibition.

5. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can any other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

6. It will be the duty of the Judges to *exclude from competition all inferior specimens.* Also, all such *Designs* as, in their opinion, evince an incorrect taste. The Judge of Fruits, in making Awards, will especially regard uniformity in size, symmetry of form, and beauty in color.

7. The Committee of Arrangements have power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change necessary; and the Secretary is requested to give notice of one week, in some daily paper, and also at the preceding Exhibition, when a change in the Schedule is proposed.

8. All articles offered for premiums must be correctly named. Indefinite appellations, such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself, Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, shall be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

9. No Flowers, Plants, Fruits or Vegetables will be entitled to a premium unless they possess points of superiority; and the

Judges are *strictly required* to withhold premiums if, in their opinion, the articles exhibited do not merit them; nor shall any specimen for which a premium has been once awarded, receive another during the season.

10. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens, for trial and examination, if requested.

12. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers, the use of foliage must be restricted to that of the varieties shown; and not more than three blooms, clusters, or spikes, all which shall be of one color, and of one variety, shall be allowed in the same bottle, except when otherwise specified in the schedule.

12. No Judge shall award a premium or gratuity in any case wherein he is a competitor, or has an actual or resultant interest: in any such case the judgment shall be rendered by any three of the Committee of Arrangements and Exhibitions whom the Judge shall invite.

13. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits, which is not distinctly specified in the schedule. No Flowers, Fruits, etc., etc., shall be put on the tables, for competition for premiums, by any person who is a judge as to the awards to be made for Fruits, Flowers, etc., etc.

14. The standard number required for an exhibit, whether of Fruits, or Vegetables, will be Twelve (12); unless otherwise specifically declared. The usual limit of measure save for SMALL FRUITS, will be a half peck.

15. All premiums that are not claimed within three months after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

16. The awards will be made known as soon as the cards can be filled out and placed upon the tables.

17. "Downing's Fruits of America," revised edition, will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue.

☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees, to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

A. D. 1884.

☞ The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judges to *Rule* 6!

6. *It will be the duty of the Judges to exclude from competition all inferior specimens. Also, all such Designs as, in their opinion, evince an incorrect taste. The Judge of Fruits, in making Awards, will especially regard uniformity in size, symmetry of form, and beauty in color.*

FLORAL: Special Rule.—In all cases where dimensions are prescribed for exhibits, the measure shall be understood to be that of the flowers, solely; never admitting the basket, foliage, or any garniture of green.

Wednesday, March 5.

AZALEA INDICA.—

No. 1.	Three plants in bloom, three premiums	$5 00	3 00	2 00
No. 2.	One plant in bloom, two premiums.		3 00	2 00

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—

No. 3.	Four plants in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 4.	One plant in bloom, two premiums		1 00	50

APPLE.—

No. 5.	Fameuse, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 6.	Tompkins Co. King, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 7.	Beurré Easter, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 8.	Any other variety (named) gratuity.			

VEGETABLE.—

No. 9.	Cabbage, Brunswick, 3 specimens, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 10.	Squash, Marblehead, 3 specimens, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 11.	Celery, six heads, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, March 12.

CINERARIA,—in bloom.—

No. 12.	Four plants, distinct in color, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

HYACINTH,—in bloom.—

No. 13.	Six, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 14.	One, two premiums		1 00	50

APPLE.—

No. 15.	Golden Russet, of Massachusetts, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 16.	Golden Russet (sweet), two premiums		1 00	50
No. 17.	Leicester Sweet, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 18.	Northern Spy, four premiums	2 00 1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 19. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 20.	Cabbage, 3 specimens, Savoy, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 21.	Squash, 3 specimens, Hubbard, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 22.	Turnip (*White Egg*), 12 specimens, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, March 19.

CYCLAMEN,—IN BLOOM.

No. 23.	Four, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 24.	One, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 25.	For stand of twenty-four blooms or clusters, distinct, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 26.	Baldwin, 12, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 27.	Belleflower (Yellow), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 28.	Cogswell, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 29.	Greening (R. I.), three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50
No. 30.	Ladies' Sweet, two premiums		1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 31. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 32.	CABBAGE, 3 specimens, Red Dutch, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 33.	TURNIP, 6 specimens, Swede (Yellow), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 34.	TURNIP, 6 specimens, Swede (White), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, March 26.

ARUM (RICHARDIA),—IN BLOOM.—

No. 35.	Best collection; grown in pot, or tub, not exceeding 16 in. in diameter, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 36.	One bloom, with foliage (the largest), two premiums		1 00	50

BOUQUET—(HAND).—

No. 37.	Not more than 9 in. in diameter, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 38.	Peck's Pleasant, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 39.	Sutton Beauty, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 40.	Tallman Sweet, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 41.	Washington Royal, two premiums.		1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 42. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 43.	Beet, 12 specimens, Turnip, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 44.	Carrot, 12 specimens, Intermediate, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 45.	Lettuce, six heads, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00

Wednesday, April 2.

CUT FLOWERS—BASKET.—

No. 46.	For the best round basket, on stand, not to exceed ten inches in diameter, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 47.	For the best stand, three premiums,	3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 48. Any variety, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 49.	Cucumber, three specimens, White Spine, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 50.	Parsnep, twelve specimens, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 51.	Radish, two bunches (6 in each bunch), three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00

Wednesday, April 9.

ZONALE GERANIUM,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 52.	Four plants, distinct in color, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

POT PLANTS,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 53. Gratuity.

APPLE.—

No. 54.	Russet (Golden), three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 55.	Russet (Red), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 56.	Russet (Roxbury), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 57.	Spitzenberg, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 58. Any variety, 12, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 59.	LETTUCE, six heads, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 60.	POTATO, twelve specimens, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 61.	SQUASH, three specimens, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, April 16.

BEGONIA,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 62.	One plant, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 63.	One stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 64. Any variety, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 65.	HORSE RADISH, 12 roots, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50

No. 66.	Persnep, 12 of the same variety, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 67.	Rhubarb, 12 stalks, same variety, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, April 23.

PANSY,—no duplicates.—

No. 68.	One stand, and one spike to a vial, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 69.	Handle Basket, low oval, not to exceed 15 inches in diameter, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 70. Any variety, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 71.	Dandelion (cultivated), one half-peck, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 72.	Spinach, one half-peck, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, April 30.

POT PLANTS,—in bloom.—

No. 73. Gratuity, if merited.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 74.	Cucumber, three, three premiums.	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 75.	Lettuce, six heads, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 76.	Rhubarb, twelve stalks, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, May 7.

PANSY,—IN BLOOM.—

No. 77.	Six plants, distinct in color, grown in pots, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BOUQUET,—HAND.—

No. 78.	Not to exceed 9 inches in diameter, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 79.	ASPARAGUS, two bunches of twelve stalks each, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 80.	DANDELIONS, half-peck (cultivated), three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 81.	SPINACH, half-peck, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, May 14.

BASKET,—ON STAND.—

No. 82.	Not to exceed fifteen inch oval, with handle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BULBS—(HARDY),—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 83.	Three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

HYACINTH,—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 84.	Display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 85.	ASPARAGUS, two bunches, of 12 stalks each, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 86.	RHUBARB, 12 stalks, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, May 21.

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES —

No. 87. Stand, three premiums. $3 00 2 00 1 00

PELARGONIUM—(FANCY AND SHOW),—IN BLOOM.—

No. 88. Four plants, of distinct varieties, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

TULIP,—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 89. Display, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 90. Gratuity.

Wednesday, May 28.

CUT FLOWERS—(FROM HARDY PLANTS AND SHRUBS).—

No. 91. For the best display, open culture, three premiums.....$3 00 2 00 1 00

RHODODENDRONS.—

No. 92. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

AZALEA—(GHENT).

No. 93. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

AZALEA—(MOLLIS).—

No. 94. For the best display, three premiums $3 00 2 00 1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 95. RADISHES, twelve specimens, three premiums $1 50 1 00 50

No. 96. ONIONS (bunched), two bunches, six in each bunch, three premiums 1 50 1 00 50

Wednesday, June 4.

FUCHSIA,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 97.	Four plants in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

IRIS.—

No. 98.	For the best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 99. Gratuities for worthy specimens.

Wednesday, June 11.

AQUILEGIA—(COLUMBINE),—IN VARIETY.—

No. 100.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 101.	ONE STAND,—the varieties of any species must not exceed three, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 102.	ONE VASE,—the specimens not to be tied or wired, two premiums.		2 00	1 00

PÆONIA.—

No. 103.	For the best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 104.	BEETS (Early), twelve specimens, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 105.	PEAS,—Half peck, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00

Wednesday, June 18.

ROSES—[To be shown in the Boxes of the Society.]—

No. 106.	For the best twelve blooms or clusters of distinct named varieties of H. P. Roses, outdoor culture, three premiums.....	$4 00	3 00	2 00	
No. 107.	For the best six blooms or clusters of distinct named varieties of H. P. Roses, outdoor culture, three premiums.....	3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 108.	For the best stand of named Roses, three premiums... ...	5 00	3 00	2 00	
No. 109.	For the best basket or dish of Roses, two premiums.....		2 00	1 00	
No. 110.	*Dianthus barbatus*—(Sweet William).—Stand, three premiums.	3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 111.	*Digitalis* — (Foxglove). — Best display, two premiums.....		2 00	1 00	
No. 112.	*Campanula media* — (Canterbury Bell.)—Best display, two premiums		2 00	1 00	

STRAWBERRY.—

No. 113.	Crystal City, 25 berries, flat, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	
No. 114.	Downer's Prolific, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 115.	Jersey Queen, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50	

VEGETABLE.—

No. 116.	Peas, one-half peck, four premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 117.	Lettuce, six heads, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 118.	Spinach, half peck, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, June 25.

HYDRANGEA,—ONE PLANT, IN BLOOM.—

No. 119.	Hortensis, two premiums.....		$2 00	1 00	
No. 120.	Otaksa, two premiums.....		2 00	1 00	
No. 121.	Thomas Hogg, two premiums...		2 00	1 00	

BASKET.—Oval, flat, not to exceed 18 inches.

No. 122.	AMATEUR,—three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 123.	FLORIST,—three premiums.....	3 00	2 00	1 00	

BOUQUET—(PARLOR).—

No. 124.	AMATEUR,—three premiums....	$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 125.	FLORIST,—three premiums.....	3 00	2 00	1 00	

STRAWBERRY.—

No. 126.	Bidwell, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.....	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 127.	Charles Downing, 25 berries, flat, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 128.	Crescent, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00		50
No. 129.	Cumberland Triumph, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00		50
No. 130.	Hovey, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00		50
No. 131.	Sharpless, 25 berries, flat, four premiums.....	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 132.	Wilder, 25 berries, flat, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00		50
No. 133.	Wilson, 25 berries, flat, four premiums.....	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 134.	Any variety, fifty berries (flat), gratuity.				

VEGETABLE.—

No. 135.	BEETS, twelve specimens, summer, turnip-rooted, three premiums.	$2 00	1 50	1 00	
No. 136.	PEAS, one-half peck, American Wonder, three premiums.....	2 00	1 50	1 00	
No. 137.	One-half peck, McLean's Advancer, three premiums.....	2 00	1 50	1 00	

Wednesday, July 2.

CLEMATIS,—DISPLAY.—

No. 138.	Of not less than six named varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

LILIUM.—

No. 139.	For the best vase, two premiums.		$2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 140.	For the best arranged stand, without restriction as to foliage, varieties, or quantity of flowers, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

HARDY FLOWERS.—BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.—

No. 141.	For the best stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

STRAWBERRY.—

No. 142.	Bidwell, 25 berries, flat, four premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 143.	Glendale, 25 berries, flat, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 144.	Jucunda, 25 berries, flat, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 145.	Lincoln, 25 berries, flat, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 146.	Manchester, 25 berries, flat, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 147.	Miner's Great Prolific, 25 berries, flat, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 148.	Triomphe de Gand, 25 berries, flat, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 149.	Any other variety, 25 berries, flat, gratuity.				
No. 150.	Any variety, fifty berries, flat, gratuity.				

VEGETABLE.—

No. 151.	Bean (Snap), one-half peck, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00

PEA.—

No. 152.	Champion of England, one-half peck, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 153.	Yorkshire Hero, one-half peck, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 154.	Any other variety, gratuity.			

Wednesday, July 9.

IRIS KÆMPFERI.—

No. 155.	Best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

ZONALE GERANIUMS.—

No. 156.	For the best stand, 1 truss in a vial, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 157.	For the best stand, of 24 named varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 158.	Lilium Candidum, twelve spikes, three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00

RASPBERRY—(RED).—

No. 159.	Brandywine, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 160.	Hansell, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

BLACKCAP.—

No. 161.	Davison's Thornless, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 162.	Doolittle, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

CHERRY.—

No. 163.	Any variety, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50

CURRANT.—

No. 164.	Red Dutch, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 165.	White Grape, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 166.	White Dutch, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 167.	Any other variety, one quart, gratuity.			

STRAWBERRY.—

No. 168. Any variety, 25 berries, flat, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 169.	Beet, twelve Egyptian Turnip-rooted, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 170.	Potato, one-half peck, Early Rose, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 171.	Pea, one-half peck, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00

Wednesday, July 16.

GERMAN STOCKS.—

No. 172.	For the best stand, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

GLOXINIA,—in pots.—

No. 173.	Six varieties in bloom, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

LILIUM.—

No. 174.	Vase, two premiums		$2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 175.	Stand of (named), 3 premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

HOLLYHOCK,—DOUBLE.—

No. 176.	For the best stand, one flower in each vial, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

CURRANT.—

No. 177.	La Versaillaise, one quart, five premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 178.	Red Dutch, one quart, five premiums	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 179.	White Dutch, one quart, three premiums			1 50	1 00	50
No. 180.	White Grape, one quart, two premiums				1 00	50
No. 181.	Any other variety, gratuity.					

RASPBERRY.—

No. 182.	Brincklé's Orange, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 183.	Clarke, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 184.	Franconia, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 185.	Hornét, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 186.	Hudson River Antwerp, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 187.	Northumberland, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 188.	Turner, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 189.	Cuthbert, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 190.	Any other variety, gratuity.				

BLACKCAP.—

No. 191.	Gregg, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 192.	Mammoth Cluster, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 193.	Potato, Beauty of Hebron, one-half peck, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 194.	Bean, Early Valentine, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 195.	Wax — (snap), three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00

Wednesday, July 23.

FLOWERS,—Seedlings of 1884.

No. 196.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BASKET.—Round, flat, not to exceed 18 in. in diameter.

No. 197.	Amateur,—three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 198.	Florist,—three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00

PETUNIA.—One spray in each vial.

No. 199.	Stand, three premiums.	$3 00	2 00	1 00

SWEET PEA.—*Best Varieties.*—

No. 200.	Stand,—not exceeding twelve flowers in a bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

RASPBERRY.—

No. 201. Any variety, one quart, gratuity.

BLACKBERRY.—

No. 202.	Kittatinny, one quart, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 203.	Snyder, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 204.	Wachusett, one quart, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

No. 205. Any other variety, gratuity.

VEGETABLE.—

No. 206.	Squash, Four Summer Crook-neck, two premiums.	$1 00		50
No. 207.	Four Scallop, two premiums	1 00		50

TOMATO.—

No. 208.	Twelve, of any named variety, three premiums.... .....$2 00	1 50	1 00	

SWEET CORN.—

No. 209.	Twelve ears of any named variety, three premiums.....$2 00	1 50	1 00	

Wednesday, July 30.

CUT FLOWERS,—grown from seed. *By Exhibitor.*

No. 210.	Stand of distinct varieties, three premiums $3 00	2 00	1 00	

BOUQUET,—Parlor.—Twelve inches from base to tip.

No. 211.	Amateur,—three premiums....$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 212.	Florist,—three premiums..... 3 00	2 00	1 00	

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—

No. 213.	Stand of best varieties, three premiums $3 00	2 00	1 00	

VERBENA,—Best varieties.—

No. 214.	Stand, one truss in a vial, three premiums $3 00	2 00	1 00	

PEAR.—

No. 215.	Doyenné d'Eté, twelve, four premiums.....$2 00	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 216.	Bean, Dwarf Horticultural (shell), half peck, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 217.	Any other (named) variety, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 218.	Cabbage, three, Jersey Wakefield, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 219.	Corn (Sweet), twelve ears, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, August 6.

HOLLYHOCK.—

No. 220.	For the best display, a single spike in a vial, (no duplicates), four premiums	$4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00

CUT FLOWERS,—distinct varieties.—

No. 221.	Twenty blooms, or clusters, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GLADIOLUS.—

No. 222.	Eighteen vials, one spike each, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 223. Any variety, twelve, gratuity.

PEAR.—

No. 224.	Beurré Giffard, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 225.	Doyenné d'Eté, twelve, two premiums		1 50	1 00

VEGETABLE.—

No. 226.	Cabbage, three specimens, two premiums	$1 50	1 00
No. 227.	Corn, Crosby, twelve ears, two premiums	1 50	1 00

No. 228.	Potato, Early Ohio, one-half peck, two premiums		1 50	1 00
No. 229.	Squash, Marrow, four specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00
No. 230.	Tomato, Acme, twelve specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Wednesday, August 13.

ANTIRRHINUM,—snap dragon.—

No. 231.	Stand, best varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GERMAN STOCKS,—best varieties.—

No. 232.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

BEGONIA—(Tuberous-Rooted),—in bloom.—

No. 233.	Best six plants, in pots, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PINK—(All Kinds.)—

No. 234.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 235.	Astrachan (Red), twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 236.	Early Harvest, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 237.	Beurré Giffard, twelve, four premiums	$2 00 1 50	1 00	50

GOOSEBERRY.—

No. 238.	Downing, one quart, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 239.	Any other variety, one quart, two premiums		1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 240.	Bean (shell), Concord, half-peck, in pod, two premiums.....	$1 50	1 00	
No. 241.	Tomato, Emery, twelve, two premiums	1 50	1 00	
No. 242.	Livingston's Perfection, twelve, two premiums	1 50	1 00	

Wednesday, August 20.

ASTER.—

No. 243.	Rose, eighteen vials, one spray in each, three premiums.....$2 00	1 00		50
No. 244.	Hedgehog, eighteen vials, one spray in each, three premiums. 2 00	1 00		50
No. 245.	Cocardeau (Crown),eighteen vials, one spray in each, three premiums 2 00	1 00		50
No. 246.	Victoria, eighteen vials, one spray in each, three premiums..... 2 00	1 00		50
No. 247.	Boltzés, eighteen vials, one whole plant in each, three premiums.. 2 00	1 00		50

ASTER—(Pompon.)—

No. 248.	Stand, one spray in each vial, three premiums $3 00	2 00	1 00	

GLADIOLUS—(distinct varieties named.)—

No. 249.	Eighteen, 1 spike each, three premiums $4 00	3 00	2 00	

SALPIGLOSSIS.—

No. 250.	For the best stand, three premiums.....$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLE.—

No. 251.	Astrachan (Red), twelve, three premiums $1 50	1 00		50

APRICOT.—

No. 252.	Any variety, gratuity.....	$1 00		50

PEAR.—

No. 253.	Clapp's Favorite, twelve, four premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 254.	Dearborn, twelve, two premiums			1 00	50

PEACH.—

No. 255.	Alexander, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 256.	Beatrice, twelve, three premiums.	1 50	1 00		50
No. 257.	Cole's Early Red, twelve, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 258.	Waterloo, twelve, two premiums.			1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 259.	Squash, Turban, three specimens, three premiums	$2 00	1 50	1 00	
No. 260.	Tomato, Paragon, twelve specimens, two premiums			1 50	1 00
No. 261.	Corn, Sweet, twelve ears, of not less than twelve rows, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50

Wednesday, August 27.

CUT FLOWERS,—distinct varieties.

No. 262.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

DELPHINIUM.—

No. 263.	Stand, best varieties, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

GERANIUM—(distinct varieties named.)—

No. 264.	Stand, one truss in each vial, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

GLADIOLUS—(no duplicates.)

No. 265.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

PHLOX—PERENNIAL.—

No. 266.	Stand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLE.—

No. 267.	Sweet Bough, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	
No. 268.	Duchess of Oldenburg, twelve, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 269.	Clapp's Favorite, twelve, five premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 270.	Rostiezer, twelve, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 271.	Tyson, twelve, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 272.	Beurré de l'Assomption, twelve, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50

PEACH.—

No. 273.	Hale (Early), twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	
No. 274.	Rivers (Early), twelve, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

BEAN—(HALF-PECK IN POD.)—

No. 275.	Horticultural (pole), three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	

Wednesday, September 3.

BALSAM.—

No. 276.	Stand, one spike in each vial, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

SCABIOSA.—

No. 277.	Stand, best variety, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

ZINNIA.—

No. 278.	Stand, at least twelve varieties, two premiums		$2 00	1 00	

MARIGOLD.—

No. 279.	Stand, two premiums.....			$2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 280.	Sweet Bough, twelve, two premiums			$1 00	50
No. 281.	Williams's Red, twelve, two premiums			1 00	50

NECTARINE.—

No. 282.	Any variety, twelve, two premiums			$1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 283.	Clapp's Favorite, twelve, four premiums $3 00	2 00	1 50		1 00
No. 284.	Tyson, twelve, two premiums...		1 50		1 00

PEACH.—

No. 285.	Cooledge, twelve, two premiums.			$1 00	50
No. 286.	George Fourth, twelve, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 287.	Foster, twelve, two premiums...			1 00	50
No. 288.	Richmond, twelve, two premiums.			1 00	50

PLUM.—

No. 289.	Imperial Gage, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 290.	McLaughlin, twelve, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 291.	Quackenboss, twelve, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 292.	Washington, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50

VEGETABLE,—FOUR VARIETIES, VIZ.—

No. 293.	BEAN, half-peck.....	Three premiums.		
	CORN (Sweet), twelve ears.			
	POTATO, half-peck.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00
	SQUASH, three specimens...			

Wednesday, September 10.

BOUQUET—(PARLOR.)—

Best, loosely arranged.

No. 294.	Amateur, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 295.	Florist, three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00	

DAHLIA—(Large-Flowered), one in a vial.—

No. 296.	Stand, best variety, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 297.	Pompon, stand, one in a vial, three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 298.	Single,—best six blooms, two premiums		1 00	50	

LILIUM JAPONICUM.—

No. 299.	Best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

NASTURTIUM AND TROPŒOLUM—(Stand).—

No. 300.	Best varieties, not more than twelve blooms in each bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLE.

No. 301.	Williams's Red, twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50	
No. 302.	Worcester Spy, two premiums		1 00	50	

APPLE—(Crab.)—

No. 303.	Transcendent, 24, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	

PEAR.—

No. 304.	Ansault, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	
No. 305.	Bartlett, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 306.	Belle Lucrative, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 307.	Earle's Bergamot, twelve, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50	
No. 308.	St. Ghislain, twelve, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50

PEACH.—

No. 309.	Crawford (Early), twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 310.	Oldmixon, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50

PLUM.—

No. 311.	Bradshaw, twelve, two premiums.		$1 00	50
No. 312.	General Hand, twelve, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 313.	Jefferson, twelve, two premiums.		1 00	50
No. 314.	Lombard, twelve, two premiums.		1 00	50
No. 315.	Munroe, twelve, two premiums..		1 00	50
No. 316.	Victoria, twelve, two premiums.		1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 317.	CUCUMBER, half-peck (for pickles), three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 318.	PEPPER, twelve best, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 319.	BEAN, LIMA (large), half-peck, best, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

Wednesday, September 17.

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 320.	Twenty blooms or clusters, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GERANIUM,—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 321.	Hand, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

PANSY,—WITH FOLIAGE.—

No. 322.	Stand, three spikes in each bottle, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—

No. 323.	Combination, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 324.	Foundling, twelve, two premiums.			$1 00	50
No. 325.	Golden Sweet, two premiums...			1 00	50
No. 326.	Gravenstein, 4 premiums..	2 00	1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 327.	Bartlett, twelve, five premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 328.	Pratt, twelve, two premiums...				1 00	50

PLUM.—

No. 329.	Coe's Golden Drop, twelve, two premiums.....			$1 00	50
No. 330.	Reine Claude de Bavay, twelve, two premiums.....			1 00	50

PEACH.—

No. 331.	Crawford (Early), twelve, two premiums			$1 00	50
No. 332.	Oldmixon, two premiums.....			1 00	50

MELON.—

No. 333.	Yellow Flesh, three specimens, two premiums.....			$1 00	50
No. 334.	Green Flesh, three, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 335.	Watermelon (2), two premiums .			1 00	50

Wednesday, September 24.

ASTER.—

No. 336.	Stand, three premiums.....	$3 00		2 00	1 00

BASKET—CUT FLOWERS.—

	Best, not to exceed fifteen inches, with handle, on stand,				
No. 337.	AMATEUR,—three premiums....	$3 00		2 00	1 00
No. 338.	FLORIST,—three premiums	3 00		2 00	1 00

VERBENA.—

No. 339.	Stand, best, three premiums....	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

CUT FLOWERS—Stand.—

No. 340.	Three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLE.—

No. 341.	Porter, four premiums...	$2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 342.	Golden Sweet, two premiums...			1 50	1 00

APPLE—Crab.—

No. 343.	Hyslop, 24, two premiums.....			$1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 344.	Doyenné Boussoc, twelve, two premiums.....			$1 00	50
No. 345.	Durandeau, three premiums.....		1 50	1 00	50
No. 346.	Merriam, two premiums.....			1 00	50
No. 347.	Paradis d'Automne, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 348.	Seckel, three premiums.... ...		1 50	1 00	50
No. 349.	Any other variety, two premiums			1 00	50

PEACH.—

No. 350.	Crawford (Late), twelve, two premiums			$1 00	50
No. 351.	Salway (free), two premiums....			1 00	50
No. 352.	Smock, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 353.	Stump the World, two premiums.			1 00	50
No. 354.	Any other variety, two premiums.			1 00	50
No. 355.	New Seedling, originated in Worcester County, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50

GRAPE.—

No. 356.	Moore, three clusters, three premiums	$1 50		1 00	50
No. 357.	Lady, three clusters, two premiums			1 00	50

No. 358.	Lindley, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 359.	Prentiss, three clusters, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 360.	Iona, three clusters, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 361.	Massasoit, three clusters, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 362.	Salem, three clusters, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 363.	Wilder, three clusters, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 364.	Worden, three clusters, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 365.	Brighton, three clusters, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 366.	Carrot, best twelve, any variety, two premiums		$1 50	1 00
No. 367.	Egg Plant, 4 specimens, three premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 368.	Martynia, 24 specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Wednesday, October 1.

BASKET—(Cut Flowers).—

Not to exceed fifteen in. in diameter, flat, oval.

No. 369.	Amateur,—three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00
No. 370.	Florist,—three premiums	3 00	2 00	1 00

STAND—(cut flowers.)—

No. 371.	Three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

GLADIOLUS.—

No. 372.	Best display, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 373.	Gravenstein, five premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 374.	Holden Pippin, twelve, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50	
No. 375.	Lyscom, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50	
No. 376.	Twenty Ounce, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50	

PEAR.—

No. 377.	Beurré Hardy, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50	
No. 378.	Beurré Superfin, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 379.	Louise Bonne de Jersey, five premiums	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 380.	Seckel, five premiums	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 381.	St. Michel Archange, two premiums			1 00	50	
No. 382.	Washington, two premiums			1 00	50	
No. 383.	Buffum, two premiums			1 00	50	

PEACH.—

No. 384. Any variety, twelve, gratuity.

GRAPE.—

No. 385.	Concord, three clusters, three premiums	$2 00	1 00	50	
No. 386.	Delaware, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 387.	Duchesse, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 388.	Pocklington, two premiums			1 00	50
No. 389.	Any other variety, gratuity.				

VEGETABLE;—FOUR VARIETIES, VIZ:—

No. 390.	Onion, half-peck Potato, half-peck Cabbage, three specimens Squash, six specimens	Three premiums, $2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 391.	Cauliflower, three specimens, two premiums		1 50	1 00

Wednesday, October 8.

CUT FLOWERS,—DISTINCT VARIETIES.—

No. 392.	Stand, three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00

FLOWERS AND FRUIT.—

No. 393.	Combination, three premiums...	$3 00	2 00	1 00

APPLE.—

No. 394.	Garden Royal, twelve, two premiums		$1 00	50
No. 395.	Maiden's Blush, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50
No. 396.	Washington Strawberry, two premiums		1 00	50
No. 397.	Any other variety, gratuity.			

PEAR.—

No. 398.	Beurré Bose, twelve, five premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 399.	Dr. Reeder, three premiums....			1 50	1 00	50
No. 400.	Sheldon, four premiums..	2 00		1 50	1 00	50
No. 401.	Any other variety, gratuity.					

GRAPE,—OPEN CULTURE.—

No. 402.	Any variety, three clusters, gratuity.	

QUINCE.

No. 403.	Champion, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00	50
No. 404.	Orange, twelve, three premiums.	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 405.	POTATO.—Six varieties (named), twelve each, three premiums..	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 406.	SQUASH, Hubbard, three, three premiums	1 50	1 00	50
No. 407.	CELERY, six, three premiums....	2 00	1 00	50

Wednesday, October 15.

CUT FLOWERS.—(Bouquet.)—

No. 408.	Style, flat, mantle, not to exceed twelve inches from base to tip, three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

CUT FLOWERS.—(Stand.)—

No. 409.	Three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	

APPLE.—

No. 410.	Baldwin, six premiums...$4 00	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 411.	King of Tompkins County, four premiums.....	2 00	1 50	1 00		50
No. 412.	Leicester Sweet, three premiums.	1 50	1 00			50
No. 413.	Any other variety (named), gratuity.					

PEAR.—

No. 414.	Beurré Bosc, twelve, four premiums $2 00	1 50	1 00			50
No. 415.	Dix, twelve, three premiums....	1 50	1 00			50
No. 416.	Onondaga, three premiums.....	1 50	1 00			50

GRAPE,—open culture.—

No. 417.	Any variety, three clusters, three premiums $1 50	1 00				50

QUINCE.—

No. 418.	Any variety (named), twelve, three premiums.....$3 00	2 00	1 00			

VEGETABLE.—

No. 419.	Kohl Rabi, six specimens, three premiums $1 50	1 00				50

Onion.—

No. 420.	Red Globe—Half peck, three premiums $1 50	1 00				50

No. 421.	Yellow Danvers—Half peck, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50

SALSIFY.—

No. 422.	Twelve specimens, 3 premiums	$1 50	1 00		50

Wednesday, October 22.

CUT FLOWERS.—

No. 423. In any form, gratuity.

APPLE.—

No. 424.	McClellan, twelve, three premiums	$1 50	1 00		50
No. 425.	Sutton Beauty, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 426.	R. I. Greening, five premiums	3 00 2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 427.	Any other variety (named), gratuity.				

PEAR.—

No. 428.	Beurré d'Anjou, twelve, five premiums	3 00 2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 429.	Beurré Diel, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 430.	Doyenné du Comice, five premiums	3 00 2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 431.	Urbaniste, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 432.	BEST COLLECTION, grown from seed that was itself raised by the competitors, three premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 00	
No. 433.	SALSIFY.—Best twelve specimens, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50

Wednesday, October 29.

FERN—(PARLOR) —

No. 434.	Best plant, three premiums.....	$2 00	1 00		50

PALM—(PARLOR).—

No. 435.	Best plant, three premiums.....	$2 00	1 00		50

POT PLANTS—IN BLOOM.

No. 436.	Gratuity.				

APPLE.—

No. 437.	Hubbardston Nonesuch, five premiums	$3 00 2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 438.	Canada Red (Old Nonesuch), three premiums.....		1 50	1 00	50
No. 439.	Mother, three premiums.....		1 50	1 00	50
No. 440.	Northern Spy, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 441.	Roxbury Russet, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 442.	Yellow Belle Flower, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50

PEAR.—

No. 443.	Beurré Clairgeau, three premiums		$1 50	1 00	50
No. 444.	Beurré Langelier, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 445.	Dana's Hovey, three premiums..		1 50	1 00	50
No 446.	Duchesse d'Angoulême, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 447.	Glout Morçeau, three premiums.		1 50	1 00	50
No. 448.	Josephine de Malines, three premiums		1 50	1 00	50
No. 449.	Lawrence, five premiums	3 00 2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 450.	Mount Vernon, two premiums..			1 00	50
No. 451.	Winter Nelis, four premiums	2 00	1 50	1 00	50
No. 452.	Sieulle, three premiums.....		1 50	1 00	50
No. 453.	Vicar, three premiums..		1 50	1 00	50

VEGETABLE.—

No. 454.	Collection, four premiums	$3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
No. 455.	Best Collection of Seeds of Garden Vegetables *(Potatoes excluded)*, grown by competitors, four premiums	$4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00
No 456.	Celeriac, six specimens, three premiums	1 50	1 00		50
No. 457.	Celery, twelve, four premiums	4 00	3 00	2 00	1 00

SPECIAL CHRYSANTHEMUM EXHIBITION

ON

Wednesday, November 12.

No. 1.	For the best six Chinese, or large-flowered, in pots,—distinct named varieties, three premiums.....	$4 00	3 00	2 00
No. 2.	For the best six Japanese, in pots, distinct named varieties, three premiums	$4 00	3 00	2 00
No. 3.	For the best six Pompon, in pots, distinct named varieties, three premiums	$4 00	3 00	2 00
No. 4.	For the best three plants, in pots, from Amateurs, — distinct (not named), three premiums.....	$2 00	1 50	1 00
No 5.	For the best display, in pots, any variety, three premiums.....	$6 00	4 00	2 00
No. 6.	For CHRYSANTHEMUM,—Cut Blooms.—Stand, one spray in each vial, three premiums.....	$3 00	2 00	1 00

Voluntary contributions of Baskets and Bouquets of Flowers, are respectfully solicited.

This Exhibition will be open to the public, without charge, from 3 o'clock, P. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. All articles, intended for this Special Exhibition, must be in the Hall, and ready for inspection by the Judge, by One (1) o'clock, P. M., precisely, of the day of the Exhibition.

By authority of the

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Attest:

EDWARD WINSLOW LINCOLN,

Secretary.